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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE British public is used to Ministerial crises. We are all familiar with the general buzz of gossip which they excite, and which the political world seems to relish at the hundredth repetition. The paragraphs chronicling the interviews of Noodle with Doodle read just like reprints of those of two years ago, but the mass of people pardon their stale smell. Every change seems to promise something at last, and few are so steady as to reflect that they all end in much the same way. It is the same sorry routine of old faces and old professions—the Whig mermaid turned into a pig-faced lady, or *vice versa*, in the fashion of the penny shows. This time we were to have had Granville's harmless face on the old serpent for a novelty. The great public scarcely knows who he is, and the fine public knows only that he is a cleverish man, of the Gower-Howard connection. But this did not suit the book of the keepers of the show. So we are to have familiar figures back again—the old handful of oligarchs plus the more fashionable of the extremist Liberals. The Whigs never sink their social in their political predilections. They never forget that it was by being courtiers and backstairs men that their families rose; and if they take in a democrat he must be one whose wife had a grandfather, and who makes it the aim of her existence to see her husband a peer.

For our own parts, we watch these mutations and intrigues with a placidity that would be perfect but for the reflection that our fundamental social difficulties are slowly ripening beneath all the show. Let the Whigs come in, since they have carried their motion, and let Lord Derby retire with the Garter which his ancestors wore under the Plantagenets. All this is a matter of course under our Constitution, and as such the public accepts it. What the public is most anxious about is how the new Ministry will use the Navy which they inherit, and whether they mean to intervene in the war which assuredly they could not have prevented.

Is it a bad or a good sign that Lord John Russell should take the Foreign Department? Bad, we suspect, for the cause of Reform, since it indicates a predominant interest in that class of politics which is always most fatal to subjects of domestic interest. (Good, [perhaps, on] the theory that Palmerston is

naturally a firebrand. Lord John's last interference with foreign affairs, in the Vienna mission, was not fortunate. He would have given Russia better terms than, even with the complacent connivance of France, she managed to get as it was. Are we to take that as a sign of what he will do now, now that Russia has informed Germany that she means to see France's ambition get fair play in Italy?

The question is important; for the danger of a general war in Europe is the great risk of the day. Half-witted politicians chatter about the blue-books, but the democratic revolution is moving in the world with a democratic despotism at its head. That is the historical phenomenon, as politicians, if they knew the philosophy of their trade, would see. The condition of Lombardy under Austrian Government is the occasion of the movement, but that is all. The movement connects itself with deeper things than the amount of *lire* paid by a Lombardic province in taxes, or the distaste of dilettanti for the government of men who don't read Tasso. It is a vibration of the old earthquake of '89—confined to Italy for the time; but *there*, at all events, fast becoming universal, and producing complications which would task the skill of the wisest, bravest, most pious, and most moderate statesman that the world ever saw—and that with a virtuous and rational population to deal with.

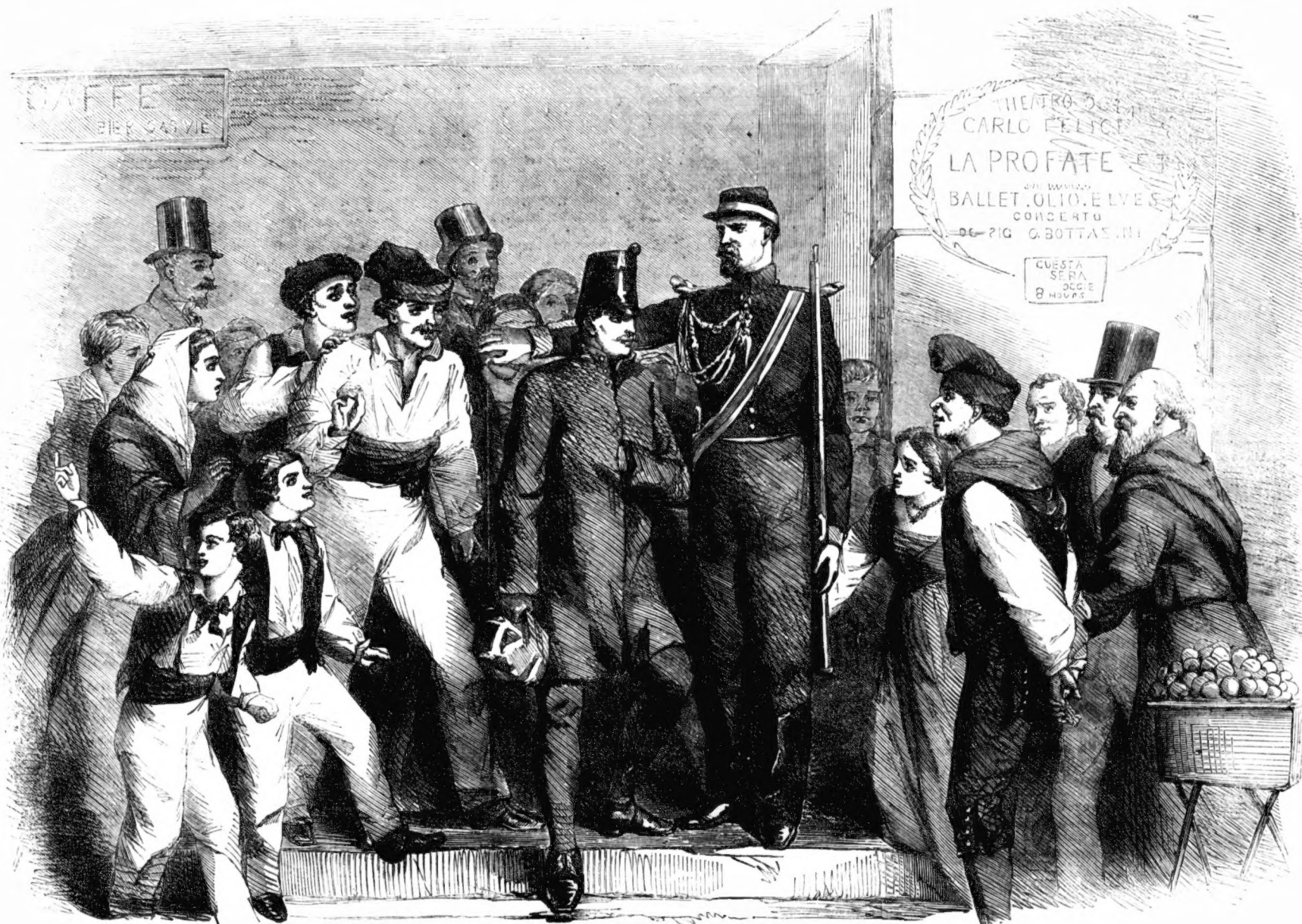
But what then? Do we regret that ugly systems of government cannot take care of themselves? or that the triple crown may possibly fall from the head of a poor old Italian Bishop loaded with traditions too heavy for his strength? Not we. We have always said that revolutions were necessary and wholesome in certain stages of the world; that institutions *cannot* be destroyed till there is something rotten about them; and that to whimper over the inevitable is a characteristic of curs. But what are the political consequences of the state of Italy to ourselves? That is the interesting point for Englishmen. It is not a question to us between Italy and her nuisances, foreign or domestic. It is a question of Italy and the advantages her condition confers on the French Emperor. We grudge *her* no good she can squeeze out of *him*; but we do grudge *him* the good he can squeeze out of *her*. Say of Austria what you please, but don't help Bonaparte to use Austrian delinquencies for his own benefit: you do it at your own peril. We are neither

responsible for Italy's evils nor Austria's sins; and we will insist on regarding our own position first of all. Everything stamps us as a neutral Power: our peculiar constitution, which detests both extremes, and our island position, which makes our proper sphere the sea.

The tendency rather is, with Bonaparte in Milan, for people to worship Fortune. They worshipped it after the coup-d'état. Has any miracle changed his character since then, and what was that character? A union of phlegmatic cunning with unscrupulous ambition—using jointly, when necessary, every veil of artifice, every profusion of plausible profession. Open the Italian blue-book, and observe the language he has used since January, when he made the first move in the long-meditated game. Does it not embody the grossest hypocrisy?—incessant assertions of a wish for peace, while war was being prepared for? affected fears of the motives of Austria, which Sardinia was all the while deliberately insulting and trying to bully? At last the final stroke was played, and Austria irritated into the first blow. Then the pretext was complete; and, with two armies, the volunteers, and the revolution at his back—with an indifferent General to oppose, and a free expenditure of blood—he reaches Milan.

However, say his friends, he is going to let the Italians choose their own Government. We know what that means. They will choose, after the French model, that master who seeks power under the greatest advantages. It does not matter *who* he is, or *they* are, for what France creates assuredly France will influence. And it will be all Italy, too; not the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, but the whole of that peninsula, with its seacoast. This was contemplated, of course, when he turned to, furiously, four years since, building screw-liners, and completing Cherbourg, that he might know how to keep certain fleets in the Channel which their owners would like to see in the Mediterranean.

But he has kept faith with *us*, so far. Very true. We are not arguing that we should make war upon him: we want no such thing. All we desire is, that, as what has once happened may happen again, we may not neglect our strength, in case he should treat us no better than he did the French Assembly, or in case he should find any proceedings of ours as distasteful as



AN AUSTRIAN PRISONER AT GENOA.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. T. MORGAN.

he did those of Austria. That is all. Such contingencies are possible, and at sea his Majesty is strong—stronger than anybody who has not more than a common knowledge of naval matters can possibly understand. We assert, deliberately, that in ships, discipline, and fair chances of war, naval France stands towards naval England better than she ever did, in history, before.

These are considerations compared with which Ministerial changes have little importance. But when such changes come, the public does well to remember them—to enforce them on the new men, whoever they may be, who assume the charge of England's interests and honour.

AUSTRIAN PRISONER AT GENOA.

THE Sketch on the preceding page of an Austrian prisoner on the steps of the theatre at Genoa shows the degree of curiosity with which the first prisoners captured by the allied armies were regarded by the Genoese. Our Artist, in his note accompanying the Sketch, says:—"Although I am told there are several other prisoners in the town, this man, whose portrait I send you, is the only one I have seen. He was paraded up and down the principal thoroughfare two or three times, amidst the most tremendous excitement, and in the presence of a large crowd. The people were of course curious to see a real, live Austrian, and crowded tremendously around him; but he was carefully protected by a French gendarme. Although not so much as a finger was laid upon him he seemed terribly frightened, for the report current in the Austrian army is that the French invariably kill all their prisoners, and he naturally expected that this was the pleasant fate in store for him."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The editors of the Paris papers have been recommended by the authorities to abstain from taking any notice of the killed and wounded at the battle of Magenta, or of mentioning any names; otherwise they will be prosecuted for publishing false news.

AUSTRIA.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* announces that the Emperor will forthwith assume the immediate command-in-chief of the Army of Italy, and that he has ordered a new position for the army, which will be taken up in the best manner possible.

Prince Metternich, Duke of Portella, died at Vienna on June 11. The Prince, who was born at Coblenz on May 15, 1773, was consequently in his eighty-seventh year. At twenty-one years of age he was made Austrian Ambassador at the Hague; and at the Congress of Rastadt he represented the interests of the Westphalian nobility. During the opening years of the present century he was successively Ambassador at Dresden, Berlin, and Paris. While filling the latter appointment he concluded the treaty of Fontainebleau. In 1809 Prince Metternich was obliged to leave the French capital on the breaking out of war between France and Austria, and he shortly afterwards became Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna. In the peace which ensued, Metternich conducted the negotiations which led to the marriage of Marie Louise with Napoleon, and led her to Paris. When war broke out again between France and Austria, he was mainly instrumental in urging upon his Sovereign a policy that led to the French Emperor's downfall. Upon the field of Leipzig he was named Prince of the Empire as a recompense for his zeal. He presided at the Congress of Vienna, and gained at that period the great reputation for diplomatic skill which, for the next thirty years, he continued to enjoy. During a portion of this time all the Cabinets of Europe may be said to have been more or less influenced by his authority. In 1848, however, his long reign of office was abruptly brought to a close when the influence of the revolution which had broke out in Paris spread to Vienna.

The late Prince was proprietor of the château and vineyards of Johannisberg. This fine estate was given to him in 1816 by the Emperor Francis II., on condition that he should every year send a tenth part of the produce of the vines to the Imperial cellars. The funeral of the Prince took place at Vienna on Wednesday last.

PRUSSIA.

The official *Preussische Zeitung* states that the order for the mobilisation of the corps-d'armée has been issued. The same journal says:—

The greater proportions the events at the seat of war assume, the more serious becomes the duty of Government to place itself in such a position as may enable Prussia, in the regulation of the Italian question, to proceed in concert with her confederate German Powers with that weight which Prussia is called upon to use, and which corresponds to the position of Germany as a Power in Europe. Looking from this point of view, and regarding the continually-increasing armaments even of neutral Powers, Government has found it imperative partly to mobilise the army, and will take further steps in connection therewith, in order that coming events may not take Prussia and Germany by surprise and unprepared.

RUSSIA.

The following is the text of the despatch issued by the Russian Government to its representatives at foreign Courts:—

Our desire, like that of the majority of the great Powers, is now to localise the war, because it arose out of local circumstances, and because it is the only means of accelerating the return of peace. The line followed by some States of the German Confederation tends, on the contrary, to generalise the struggle by giving it the character and proportions which go beyond all human provision, and which, under any circumstances, would lead to increased devastation, and would cause torrents of blood to be shed.

The German Confederation is a combination purely and exclusively defensive. It is on that condition that she participates in the international law of Europe on the bases of treaties to which Russia's signature is affixed.

Now, no hostile act has been committed by France against the Confederation, and there does not exist any obligatory treaty for the latter to attack that Power.

Should, consequently, the Confederation take hostile measures towards France on conjectural data, and against which it has obtained more than one guarantee, it would have falsified the object of its institution, and disowned the spirit of treaties upon which its existence rests.

We confidently entertain the hope that the wisdom of the Federal Governments will set aside determinations which would turn to their prejudice, and would not contribute to strengthen their own position.

If—which God forbid!—it should happen otherwise, we shall, at all events, have fulfilled a duty of frank and sincere friendship. Whatever may be the issue of the present complications, the Emperor, our august master, perfectly free in his action, will only be inspired by the interests of his country and the dignity of his crown in the determinations which the Emperor will be called upon to take.

NAPLES.

When the news of the victory of Magenta arrived at Naples the French and Sardinian Legations were illuminated in celebration of the event. The populace also manifested their sympathy with the rejoicings of the allies by a pacific demonstration, which, however, was put down by the police.

Baron Brenier, Ambassador from the Court of France, has arrived at Naples.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has disbanded the troops in the Canton of Valais, and reduced the number of troops in the Canton of Tessin to 3000 men, on account of the seat of war having become removed from that frontier of Switzerland.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Troops are still being dispatched to the frontiers, and the Turks will have a large army on foot in a few weeks, a serious matter for their finances, already in a sufficiently dilapidated condition. The prevalent rumour among the Turkish officials is that England is going to guarantee a loan of eight millions. Notwithstanding the increasing

demands on the Treasury, the Government shrinks from applying the only efficient remedy—a revision of the taxation, and a reform in the mode of collection. They propose to resort to a measure which will only inflict a severe hardship upon the people of the provinces, and enrich a few pachas and bankers. It is intended to levy one half of the taxes for the ensuing year during the current one, giving the taxpayers a sort of bonus by way of reduction in the amount to be subsequently collected. This resource is estimated at about 150 millions piastres, which at the present rate of exchange would yield about £850,000.

Five thousand Servians, with some pieces of cannon, are aiding the Montenegrins.

A Turkish squadron left on the 27th ult. to convey troops to Rodosto. A Pacha has been dispatched to England to order ten floating batteries, and to negotiate a new loan of eight millions sterling, on a mortgage of Candia.

Most of the Hungarian officers have left the Turkish service, and have sailed to take part against the Austrians.

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Beyrout on the 24th ult., with a fleet consisting of a screw line-of-battle-ship, a screw frigate, and a small paddle-wheel steamer. There was much ceremony observed at the landing of the Duke and Duchess. All the consuls first proceeded on board in uniform, and were introduced to the Duke, the Pacha and Turkish authorities waiting for him at the landing-place. The Greek Bishop in his ecclesiastical robes, surrounded by numerous priests and deacons, bearing candles, censers, &c., was ready to bless their Royal Highnesses as they stepped from their boat. Surrounded by the Greek clergy, by numerous naval, military, and civil Russian officers of their suites, and by nearly all the members of their creed in Beyrout, the Duke and Duchess then proceeded to the Greek Church, where they returned public thanks for their safe voyage. This being over, they proceeded through streets lined and guarded by Turkish soldiers to the house of the Russian Consul-General, where they have been since living.

UNITED STATES.

It was reported that Walker, the filibuster, had arrived at New York.

An extensive fire had taken place at Key West; 110 houses were burnt.

It is stated that a fraud, to the extent of 200,000 dollars, had been committed on a Western railway company.

MEXICO.

A movement, it seems, is in progress in the capital in favour of Santa Anna's return to power. General Wall, with 1000 men, was marching upon Tampico. A condotta, with several millions of dollars, was to leave Mexico the 24th ult. for Vera Cruz. General Zuazua is in command of the Liberals of Northern Mexico, and has 6000 well-armed men concentrated near San Luis Potosi. He intends marching thence to join Alvarez and Degollado. The French squadron is at Tampico. The Miramon Cabinet have issued a circular, in which they say that no disrespect was intended to the American Government by the withdrawal of the exequators of Mr. Black and the other American Consuls. American citizens, if peaceable, will be allowed to remain in the country. Consul Black will remain at the city of Mexico, at the request of Mr. McLane, who has sent him a new exequatur.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

THE despatches of the French Emperor and of Count Gyulai, descriptive of the battle of Magenta, have appeared. We learn from them that both committed blunders, but Gyulai most fatal ones. The problem was this. The whole Austrian army in Northern Italy seems to consist of nine corps, of which it is certain that seven—those of Clam-Gallas, Lichtenstein, Schwartzberg, Stadion, Zobel, Benedek, and Urban—were on the banks of the Ticino. Reckoning the corps at an average of 25,000 men, not fewer than 175,000 must have been in arms under Count Gyulai. Now, these 175,000 men had to defend the line of the Ticino, a distance of fifty miles, between the point at which it issues from the Lago Maggiore and the point at which it joins the Po, together with about twelve miles from Pavia to the strong position of Stradella, between the south bank of the Po and the spurs of the Apennines. Assuming, then, that one corps-d'armée was required for the purpose of defending the pass of Stradella, the Austrian General had at his disposal 150,000 men at the very least. The force opposed to him consisted of French and Sardinians, five corps-d'armée, commanded by Regnaud St. Jean d'Angely (who led the Imperial Guard), Canrobert, M'Mahon, Niel, and Baraguay d'Hilliers, to which must be added a sixth corps-d'armée of Sardinians under Victor Emmanuel. Reckoning each corps at 30,000 men, the allied army amounted to 180,000 men. The Austrians were very strong in cavalry; the French had not less than 240 pieces of artillery.

The chief object of the Austrian General ought to have been to ascertain at what point the allies proposed to cross the Ticino into Lombardy, in order that he might prepare to receive them. Accordingly, it was natural enough that Count Gyulai should maintain himself as long as possible on the right bank of the Ticino, so that he might have time to concentrate his troops on the left bank, either to fall with overwhelming power on the first battalion that passed the river, or to meet them upon a chosen field of battle. He made constant reconnaissances, as if anxious to know the whereabouts of the allies. Imagining that he had 40,000 men in his front, he was confirmed in the idea that an attack on Stradella and Piacenza was contemplated. But the Emperor of the French had other views. He determined to cross the Po at Casale, to march up the Sesia, and, then suddenly turning eastward, to cross the Ticino between the high road from Novara and Milan and the Lago Maggiore. Pursuing this design, he transferred his whole army to his left, desiring the King of Sardinia to push forward so as to protect this flank march. On the 21st of May the orders were issued; on the 1st of June Niel entered Novara; on the 2nd the volunteers of the Imperial Guard established three bridges across the river at Turbigo, about six miles above the bridge of San Martino, which forms part of the Novara and Milan road. This fact, as Count Gyulai admits, was immediately made known to him, and that same day—the 2nd of June—three corps-d'armée crossed the Ticino at Vigevano.

Now, Vigevano is eight miles south of the Novara and Milan road, near which are Magenta and Buffalora, and fourteen miles south of Turbigo, where the Austrian General knew that the French had established their bridges. On that same day, the 2nd of June, Count Gyulai had six corps-d'armée—the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd, the 5th, the 7th, and the 8th—within a day's march of each other; so that had he contemplated the possibility of the allies crossing the Ticino to march on Milan, and had he reconnoitred and prepared a field of battle, as the Archduke Charles did at Wagram, he must have been able to concentrate 150,000 men in one line of battle. Nor was this all. At San Martino the Ponte Nuovo crosses the Ticino by a bridge of eleven arches (the river itself is unfordable); if, therefore, the Austrian General wanted time, the simplest plan was to destroy the bridge in question. But, again, there was another bridge across the Naviglio Grande which runs parallel with the Ticino, and that, if broken down, would have delayed the allies. But Count Gyulai did none of these things. On the 2nd his army recrossed the Ticino; on the 3rd, having convinced himself, as he says, that "the main attack of the allies was to be at Turbigo," he confesses himself guilty of the portentous weakness of sending one division of the first corps to oppose at least six times their number. The natural result followed: it was defeated. It was now the 4th of June. Vast masses were concentrating on the right bank of the Ticino, near San Martino; M'Mahon was safely established on the left bank of the Ticino, and marching southward upon Buffalora and Magenta, on the Milan and Novara road. In vain one looks at the Austrian General's despatch to find what preparations he had made to meet the formidable attack which he must have seen was imminent. Instead of setting forth his plan of defence he explains, with inimitable naïveté, the scattered positions of his troops, and shows the impossibility of uniting them in time to meet

the enemy. Incredible as it may seem, the Austrian General declares that, with the bridge of San Martino unbroken, the only troops at hand were one corps-d'armée and one division—some 30,000 men—although he ought to have had, and might have had, 150,000 men between Magenta and the Ticino; for it must be observed that the attack of the allies did not take place till noon of the 4th, whilst the despatch of the allies to cross the Ticino was known on the 2nd, two days before.

It appears from the despatch of the French Emperor that, although the Austrian army was practically without a commander, the tactical difficulties of the position were very great. The attack had to be made by two columns which could not directly communicate with each other. The Austrian army posted between the Ticino, or rather the great canal and the Magenta, was to be attacked by M'Mahon advancing from Turbigo southward, and by the Emperor and Canrobert advancing against the Austrian left flank from the westward. The Emperor having made his attack too soon was compelled, with one division of the Imperial Guard, it appears, to sustain the battle alone for almost four hours. The truth is that the bridge of San Martino was the only approach to the Austrian position, and was so incumbered with men and material that the columns of Canrobert could not debouch. Nothing can more conclusively prove the importance to the allies of the bridge across the river, or the fatal mismanagement which allowed it to remain standing. Nor, indeed, is the observation unjust that, had the bridge been broken down, it is difficult to understand how the allied army would have crossed; for certainly had other means of crossing been at hand they ought to have been used, even as things stood, in order to facilitate the passage of the men.

Difficult, however, as the task of the allied Generals was, it was accomplished; and probably few things contributed more to this than the guns of M'Mahon's division, planted by General Auger on the railway which ran along the front of the position, and which played on the Austrian columns with great effect. Pressed from the eastward by Canrobert and Niel, and upon the north by the King of Sardinia and M'Mahon, who finally obtained possession of Magenta, the Austrians retreated.

The advantages of the position were lost upon Count Gyulai. Mistaking the business of an aide-de-camp for that of a general, he seems at one time to have actually left the field of battle in order to bring up some troops from a village in the rear. More commanded than commanding, he had scarcely determined to renew the attack on the victorious allies, when he found that two of his corps-d'armée had already marched to the rear, and were too far off to be brought again into action.

An army, however brave and disciplined, is of little avail without a good commander; and it is clear, from the desperate character of this engagement, that the Austrians deserve a better captain than they now possess. They fought well, suffered grievous losses, and withdrew, taking with them their guns and standards, leaving their foes so heavily punished and so exhausted that pursuit was impossible.

The Emperor's despatch is as follows:—

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Head-quarters, San Martino, June 2. On the 2nd of June a division of the Imperial Guard was advanced towards Turbigo, on the Ticino, and, not finding any resistance, it threw three bridges across. The Emperor, having received confirmatory intelligence that the enemy had withdrawn to the left bank of the river, ordered the Ticino to be crossed at this point by the corps-d'armée of General M'Mahon, followed on the morrow by a division of the Sardinian army. Our troops had scarcely taken position on the Lombard bank when they were attacked by an Austrian corps from Milan, brought up by the railway. They drove it back victoriously in presence of the Emperor.

On the same day (June 2), Espinasse's division having advanced on the road from Novara to Milan as far as Trecento, from which place it threatened the bridge at Buffalora, the enemy hastily evacuated the intrenchments it had thrown up at this point, and retired to the left bank, attempting to blow up the stone bridge across the river. The attempt was not successful; the two arches attempted were not sufficiently destroyed to prevent its passage.

The 4th of June had been fixed by the Emperor for the definitive occupation of the left bank of the Ticino. General M'Mahon's corps-d'armée, strengthened by the division of the volunteers of the Imperial Guard, and followed by the whole army of the King of Sardinia, was to advance from Turbigo on Buffalora and Magenta, while the division of the grenadiers of the Imperial Guard was to carry the tête-de-pont of Buffalora on its left bank, and Marshal Canrobert's corps-d'armée was to advance along the right bank to cross at the same point.

The execution of this plan was frustrated by one of those incidents which must always be expected in warfare. The army of the King was delayed in crossing the river, and only one of his divisions was able to follow the corps of General M'Mahon at a distance. The advance of Espinasse's division was also delayed; and, on the other hand, when Marshal Canrobert's corps left Novara to join the Emperor, who had proceeded in person to the bridge at Buffalora, it found the road so incumbered that it only arrived very late on the banks of the Ticino. So matters stood, and the Emperor awaited, not without anxiety, the signal of the arrival of General M'Mahon's corps at Buffalora, when, about two o'clock, he heard a heavy fusillade and cannonade in that quarter. The General was coming up.

This was the moment to support him by advancing on Magenta. The Emperor at once threw Wimpfen's brigade against the formidable positions occupied by the Austrians in front of the bridge; Clero's brigade followed up the movement. The heights which border the canal and valley of Buffalora were soon carried by the impetuosity of our troops, but they then found themselves opposed to formidable bodies, whom they could not drive back, and who stopped their advance.

Marshal Canrobert's column had not yet come up, and, on the other hand, the cannonade and fusillade which had announced the arrival of General M'Mahon had completely ceased. Had the General's column been repulsed, and would the division of the grenadiers of the Guard have sustained alone the whole strength of the enemy?

This is the proper place to explain the manoeuvre of the Austrians. When they learnt, on the night of the 2nd of June, that the French army had made itself master of the passage of the Ticino at Turbigo, they rapidly recrossed the river at Vigevano, with three of their corps-d'armée, and burnt the bridges behind them. On the morning of the 4th they were opposite the Emperor 125,000 strong, and it was against such a disproportionate force that the division of the grenadiers of the Guard, with whom was the Emperor, had to compete.

At this critical moment General Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely displayed immense energy, as did also the Generals under his orders. General Division Melinet had two horses shot under him, General Clero fell mortally wounded, General Wimpfen was wounded in the head, Commandant Desmé and Maudhuy, of the grenadiers of the Guard, were killed; the Zouaves lost 200 men, and the Grenadiers suffered a loss not less considerable.

Finally, after a long expectation of four hours, during which Melinet's division sustained without flinching the attacks of the enemy, Fieschi's brigade, led by Marshal Canrobert, arrived on the field of battle. Shortly afterwards Vinoy's division of General Niel's corps joined, which the Emperor sent for, and finally Renault's and Trochu's divisions of Canrobert's corps.

At the same time General M'Mahon's cannon became again audible at the distance. The General's corps, retarded in its advance, and less numerous than it should have been, had advanced in two columns on Magenta and Buffalora. The enemy having attempted to cut in between these two columns, General M'Mahon ordered his right column to fall back on the left towards Magenta, and this explains the cessation in the first part of the commencement of the action on the Buffalora side. In fact, the Austrians, finding themselves hard pressed on their central portion, had evacuated the village of Buffalora, and had brought the greater portion of their forces to bear against General M'Mahon before Magenta. The 45th of the Line boldly attacked the farm of Cascina Nuova on the outskirts of the village, and which was defended by two Hungarian regiments. Fifteen hundred men of the enemy laid down their arms, and their colours were taken away from the Colonel's body. However, Motterouge's division found itself hard pressed by considerable forces, which threatened to separate it from Espinasse's division. General M'Mahon had placed a second line the thirteen battalions of the volunteers of the Guard, under the command of the brave General Canoa, who, advancing to the front, sustained the shock of the enemy, and gave time to Motterouge's and Espinasse's divisions vigorously to resume the offensive.

At this moment of general attack General Auger, commanding the artillery of the 2nd corps, opened fire with 40 guns on the railway chicanes which, taking the Austrians in flank and crossways, made fearful havoc. At Magenta the combat was terrible. The enemy defended the village most obstinately. Both sides felt that it was the key of the position. Our troops took it house by house, causing immense loss to the Austrians. More than 10,000 men were put hors de combat, and General M'Mahon took about 5000 prisoners, including one whole regiment, the 2nd Chasseurs à Pied, commanded by Colonel Hauser. But the General's corps suffered

considerably; 1500 men were either killed or wounded. In the attack on the village General Espinasse and his officer d'Ornonance, Lieutenant Proffond, were both killed. While leading on their men, Colonel Bruchot, of the 55th of the Line, and Colonel Chabrière, of the 2nd, fell mortally wounded.

On the other side Vincy's and Renault's divisions were doing prodigies of valor, under the orders of Marshal Canrobert and General Niel. Vincy's division, which had left Novara in the morning, had scarcely reached Trinate, where it was supposed to bivouac, when it was sent for by the Emperor. It advanced at quick step as far as the bridge of Magenta, driving the enemy from the positions they occupied and taking above 1000 prisoners; but, engaged with superior forces, it suffered heavy loss—eleven officers were killed and fifty wounded; 650 non-commissioned officers and men were placed hors de combat. The 8th of the Line suffered most. Colonel Delor fell at the head of his men, and all the officers were wounded. General Marmont received a bullet wound while leading on his brigade.

Marshal Canrobert's troops also suffered considerably. Colonel de Sennet, the chief of his staff, was killed at his side; Colonel Charlier, of the 90th, fell mortally wounded by five bullets; and many officers of Renault's division were placed hors de combat, while the village and bridge of Magenta were taken and retaken seven times.

Finally, about half-past eight at night, the French army remained masters of the field of battle, and the enemy withdrew, leaving in our hands four guns, one of which was taken by the grenadiers of the Guards, two flags, and 7000 prisoners. The number of Austrians placed hors de combat may be estimated at 20,000, 12,000 muskets and 30,000 sacs (knapsacks) were found on the battle-field.

The Austrian corps which fought against us are those of Clam-Gallas, Zobel, Schwartzberg, and Lichtenstein. Field Marshal Gyulai commanded in person.

Thus, five days after their departure from Alessandria, the allied army had sustained the combats of Mombello, Palestro, and Magenta, and opened the gates of Milan. Since the combat of Mombello the Austrian army has lost 25,000 men in killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 guns.

The following is the

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE, forwarded by General Gyulai to the Emperor his master.

Your Majesty,—With the most profound respect I hasten to forward to your Majesty a brief account of the battle of Magenta, which, at a later period, will be completed by a detailed description of an action which was glorious for the arms of your Majesty, although its result was imperfect.

At seven o'clock in the morning of the 4th of June Lieutenant-General Count Clam, who was in position at Magenta, with about 7000 of his own men and the 2nd army corps, informed me that large masses of the enemy were approaching the *tête-à-tête* which he, a few days before, had quitted, as it was not qualified for defence.

At half-past eight in the morning, the time at which Count Clam's report reached me, the troops were thus distributed:—The division Reischach of the 7th corps was at Corbetta, and that under Lieutenant-General Illia at Castelletto; the 3rd corps was at Abbiate Grasso; the 8th corps was marching between Binasco and Brestazzo; and the 9th corps was on the Po, below Pavia. I ordered the corps to advance immediately, and directed the 3rd and 5th corps d'armée to take the enemy in his right flank should he attempt to make an attack from S. Martino. It was already known to me on the preceding day that the enemy had crossed the Ticino, near Turbigo, and I expected the main attack would be made from that place. The division Cordón, belonging to the 1st corps, had been sent towards Turbigo, and, being attacked there and subsequently at Buffalora, was obliged to retreat.

I ordered Lieut.-General Count Clam to maintain his position at Magenta, and desired the other corps to advance with all speed.

The attack of the enemy began at noon, and, being superior in force, he succeeded in obtaining possession of the dam of the Naviglio (a canal) and of Ponte di Magenta. He suffered a tremendous loss, but the dam and the intersected ground enabled him to establish himself (at Ponte di Magenta) at two o'clock. About this time I had gone with my staff to Magenta, and was making my dispositions.

When the foremost line began to give way, the division under Lieutenant-General Baron Reischach was ordered to retake Ponte di Magenta. I rode to Robecco to point out to the 3rd corps the way to the enemy's right flank. Shortly after my arrival at Robecco the retaking of Ponte di Magenta and the capture of a rifle gun were announced to me.

The columns of the 3rd corps, which were full of confidence, now advanced. General Hamming led his brigade along the east bank of the Naviglio. The brigade Hartung passed between the canal and Carpenzago, and the brigade Durfeld followed them as a reserve. General Wetzlar's brigade was directed towards the road, which is in the low ground near the Ticino. While these brigades were advancing, the division under Lieutenant-General Reischach was again repulsed, although it—and more particularly the brigade under General Lebzelter—had gallantly withstood several attacks. The brigade Lebzelter, with the infantry regiment Kaiser at its head, made a splendid attack on Buffalora.

Although the enemy continually brought fresh troops into his line of battle, the appearance of the 3rd corps on his flank at first produced a very good effect. The brigade Hartung, being supported by Major-General Durfeld, several times stormed Ponte Vecchio di Magenta. The position was taken, lost, taken again, and at last remained in the hands of the enemy. The heaps of corpses proved the determined courage of both parties.

After several attacks had been made by that gallant regiment King of the Belgians, General Hamming's brigade was obliged to fall back on Robecco, where it remained. Towards evening the 5th corps reached the field of battle, and the brigade Prince of Hesse made several gallant but ineffectual attempts to prevent the enemy advancing on Magenta. This last place being attacked by a superior force, and also by troops coming from the north, the exhausted troops under Count Clam and Prince Lichtenstein were at last obliged to evacuate it. The division under Lieutenant-General Illia then advanced and occupied Corbetta, through which place the retreat was to be made.

As the day had begun to close in I had Robecco strongly occupied, and prepared for a fresh attack in the morning of the 5th. The enormous loss of the enemy led us to hope that he was much shaken (*erschüttert*), and the courage on all occasions displayed by our troops induced us to believe that a renewed attack would be successful.

As we have prisoners belonging to nearly all the regiments of the French army, it must be concluded that all the enemy's reserves were brought into action. On our side the 5th and 8th corps, and a division of the 3rd corps, were not engaged, and being fresh troops, could turn the scale in our favour. All this I had taken into consideration, and only waited for an account of the exact positions of the troops and their losses in order to make arrangements for renewing the attack.

I now learn that the troops of the 1st and 2nd corps d'armée, which had suffered most from the first attacks of the enemy, had already moved to the rear, and could not again be brought to the field of battle, unless they made a fatiguing march during the night. The troops in question continued their march at three o'clock in the morning, so that they must have reached their destination by the time at which I should have been prepared to send them to the front again. Under such circumstances it was necessary to make a retreat; and it was my aim to keep the corps which were still ready for action intact in order that they might protect the others.

Accordingly, at five o'clock in the morning, the gallant regiment Grand Duke of Hesse once more stormed Ponte di Magenta, in order to facilitate the retrograde movement. It was the last effort of a brave regiment (says Lieutenant-General Prince Schwartzberg in his report) which on the preceding day had had twenty-five officers wounded, and one staff officer and nine captains killed, without once hesitating to attack, or without displaying resolution when repulsed.

The enemy having been driven back to Magenta, an orderly retreat was made. I believe I can confidently conclude that the enemy, in spite of his superiority, paid a high price for the possession of Magenta, and that he will do your Majesty's army the justice to acknowledge that it did not yield to a brave and numerically superior force until after a heroic contest.

I am not able to give any nearer details concerning the action, as, under the circumstances, timely returns from the different troops could not be received. I believe to be near the truth in saying that we had between 4000 and 5000 killed and wounded, and that the enemy certainly had half as many more.

Lieutenant-General Baron Reischach was shot through the hip, and Generals Lebzelter and Durfeld through the arm.

In addition to the foregoing official accounts we have the following picturesque narrative of the battle from the pen of an English military officer:—

"The position where the Austrians were posted had the effect of a gigantic 'curtain,' with Buffalora as a bastion to protect it. The road from the bridge to Buffalora to the left, the main road direct to Ponte di Magenta in the centre, and the railway causeway to the right, form the approaches to the front of this formidable position. About a hundred yards or so in the rear of this position runs a canal, perhaps thirty feet wide, between steep banks of very little less height than from the low plain up to the top of the heights themselves. The roads which gradually ascend to about one-half of the total height from the plain pass through the rut by a cutting. Both at the main road and the causeway of the railway the earth for raising them above the

surrounding plain has been taken from the heights themselves, by which means two large open spaces have been formed on the same level with the causeways themselves. These two open spaces, almost square, resemble two redoubts, of which the edges of the heights form the gigantic parapets. In order to increase the illusion the Austrians, who occupied the top of the heights, and could keep their reserves in the interior, had provided them with banquettes, on which their infantry took position; the causeway of the railway was barricaded at the point where it passes through the heights, and guns placed so as to sweep the approach. At the entrance of the main road only two guns were placed.

"Against this position General Wimpffen advanced on the morning of June 4 with the 3rd Regiment of Grenadiers, commanded by Colonel Metman, and a section of the Horse Artillery of the Guard and the Zouaves of the Guard in support. While this column advanced on the main road the 2nd Regiment of Grenadiers was sent by the road to the left to attack the position of Buffalora in front. They were received by the enemy's artillery, to which the French Horse Artillery replied vigorously and with success.

"In spite of the danger of advancing with so small a force against so formidable a position, the column on the main road was on the point of assaulting the heights from which the enemy's artillery would annoy the construction of a bridge which the allies designed throwing across the Ticino when the order came to halt and turn back. The plan was to turn the position on its right flank by the corps of General M'Mahon of Crimean fame, which, having passed the day before at Turbigo and driven the enemy from the positions occupied by him, was to have advanced on Buffalora and Magenta. The columns were accordingly withdrawn out of range of the enemy's shot until the sound of artillery and musketry to the left announced that General M'Mahon's corps had come up and was engaged with the enemy. This was about noon. As soon as this took place, the new order for advancing came, and on went the gallant column. In order not to expose the men too much the 3rd Grenadiers were ordered down into the fields to the right of the road, where, in echelons of battalions, they advanced steadily in spite of the hail of projectiles which greeted them in front and flank, and the difficulties of the soft ground intersected by ditches. They had severe losses, but this only animated them to a quicker advance. The ground close by the left of the causeway of the railway, which, at the point where they made their way through the heights, is only distant a couple of hundred yards from the main road, was chosen as the point of attack. Although even steeper than anywhere else, and better prepared for defence, this point was less exposed to the flanking fire from the left, to which an advance from the main road would have exposed the advancing column.

"When at a little distance from the height, which by the intersection of the causeway of the railway forms an angle here, the order was given to charge with the bayonet, and the Grenadiers, throwing down their knapsacks, climbed up the steep height, and the next moment they were on the top and behind the barricade. The first grenadier who reached the top raised up his bearskin, and a hurrah of 'Vive l'Empereur!' was the answer from his comrades, who followed close upon his steps and had in a moment possession of the place. The enemy was flying across the iron bridge which leads over the canal, and the Grenadiers so close after him that the man who was to have put the match to the mine under the bridge was bayoneted. While some threw water on the powder in the chamber of the mine the others rushed forward to secure the archway through which the railway comes out on the heights on the other side. As soon as this was done two battalions were sent, one to the right, the other to the left, to protect the flanks, while the third kept within the position gained. This success forced the enemy likewise to abandon the heights in front of the high road, against which the Zouaves advanced. He had no time to blow up the bridge, and withdrew to a cluster of houses beyond it, where formerly the Austrian custom-house and police-office were, and occupied the vineyards which skirt both roads from that point. The vines had been cleverly entwined, and thus a splendid shelter formed for the riflemen, while the roads themselves were swept by his artillery, which had taken position further behind towards Magenta. The position was highly critical; the two regiments had, indeed, a position almost as strong as the Austrians had held before, but they were without any support, and the enemy began to show masses of troops from all sides. Columns from Robecco advanced and tried to take the position in its left flank and rear, where likewise some artillery was placed to mow down the continually thinning ranks of the Grenadiers. In front greater and greater masses began to show themselves, while to the left a hail of bullets fired from the cluster of houses made the position in that direction more and more difficult. To get rid at any rate of this annoyance the Zouaves were ordered to take the houses, three companies being sent to the support of the Grenadiers and to take the houses in rear; the rest advanced at the point of the bayonet, drove out the defenders, and not only established themselves in the houses, but cleared the ground in front, and penetrated to a farmhouse which lies a little to the right front of the position.

"It was one o'clock almost, and yet the gallant little band was without support from anywhere. The enemy had sufficient force to oppose to General M'Mahon's corps, besides which the broken bridges and the nature of the ground retarded his march too much to enable his diversion to have the desired effect. The columns against Buffalora found the bridge over the canal broken up, and the troops ordered as support from the rear had not yet had time to arrive. In the meantime the enemy prepared to take the offensive on his side, and to regain the lost position. New and new battalions brought up by the railway, the whistle of which was heard, began to advance to the attack of the position. To abandon the position so dearly bought would not only have been to acknowledge a defeat but likewise to make the regaining of it in front almost impossible. The enemy would have had time to blow up the bridge and thus make the position almost impregnable, and the time thus allowed would have enabled him to bring up a large party of his army to defend this position.

"Everything then bade the two regiments, which at the beginning had numbered not more, perhaps, than 1500 to 1600 defenders each, to hold out as long as a man remained. And they did it, too, like men, against all the masses the enemy could bring against them. On they came, but uselessly, for, their ranks being thinned by the fire from the rifles of the Zouaves and Grenadiers, they were attacked at the point of the bayonet and driven back, leaving hundreds on the field. The vineyards in front of the houses, and the two roads, with the farmyard to the right of them, were even to-day, after masses have been buried, full of their corpses. In vain were all their attempts; not only did the two regiments succeed in keeping their position, but they even advanced several times in pursuit, and in order to encounter the new masses. On one of these occasions the Zouaves to the left, and Grenadiers to the right, advanced towards the village; the skirmishers in front, who were to have been 100 yards or so apart from each other. The ground, covered with trees, made it difficult to keep the distance exactly; and, when two guns were advanced to keep back a new Austrian column, this latter had time to carry off these two guns. One of them was retaken afterwards in the village of Magenta, but the other was lost. In return, the Grenadiers, in spite of their small numbers, succeeded in taking one gun and one howitzer from the enemy before any succour arrived.

"This state of things lasted until two p.m., but the time was drawing near when, in spite of their heroic efforts, the little band would scarcely have been able to go on much longer. It had had terrific losses, their ammunition was beginning to fail, and their strength too, after two hours of gigantic fight against ever-increasing odds. At this moment a cloud of dust behind on the road showed the advance of the long looked-for help, and the brigade Picard of the division Renault was seen advancing. As soon as they arrived the 8th Chasseurs were sent towards the village Robecco to the right, the 23rd of the Line to the centre of the position, while the 90th was kept in hand to be used according to circumstances. About the same time the corps of General M'Mahon had overcome the difficulties of the ground, and were formed in line of battle as far as the nature of the ground per-

mitted, the first division being to the left and the second to the right, some artillery on the narrow road, and the Fusiliers and Chasseurs de la Garde as reserves. His troops thus disposed, M'Mahon advanced boldly against the enemy's position. The infantry, as soon as it came within sight of the enemy, had to extend itself through the fields and vineyards. Owing to the ground being so full of the latter the line could not advance in compact order, but had to take to a more loose formation between the skirmishing line and the regular order of battle. The farmhouse in advance of which we have before spoken became the object of a murderous fight. The enemy had, by this time, concentrated a considerable mass of troops around and in it, and against this the 2nd Regiment of the Foreign Legion was sent, who attacked it with great *élan*. The enemy, who saw himself in danger of losing this point d'appui for his right wing, sent a column to the right to outflank this body, and, if possible, to cut it off. The Sardinians were to have been to the left as reserve, as well as to guard against any such movement, and then likewise to try and envelop the Austrian right wing and rear, and thus to cut it off from its line of retreat. Owing, however, to the difficulties of the narrow road, they had not been able to come up in time, and the result was that the 2nd Regiment of the Foreign Legion suffered a good deal. It was, however, extricated from this position by a timely advance of reserve. As soon as this was done the whole line advanced, pressing back the enemy's troops step by step. It was all along a hand-to-hand fight with rifle and bayonet. Except on the road there was no opportunity for the use of artillery. The French had some rocket-batteries, however, with which they played successfully on the enemy. It was in such a fight that the superiority of the rifle showed itself over the usual musket, with which the Austrians were armed. Besides this, the defenders of the position kept as much possible in close line, so that every shot of their adversaries told upon them. A more frightful scene of carnage than that which was enacted on all this ground, which the Austrians defended inch by inch, but had to leave at last, was never before witnessed. Of how many dramas of heroism and ferocity, and of how many tragedies of woes and misery, must this have been the scene!

"But the fiercest fight was further behind, on the railway line and the station-house behind it, and the village close by. Pressed back all along the line, the Austrians concentrated here all their efforts of resistance. In front of the station, beyond the line of rails, is a large long pit, extending for some distance to the right and left, and formed by the excavations necessary for the construction of the line. Where the pit ceases, a line of strong wood railings, painted yellow, is put up for some distance on both sides, to prevent passing across the line. Besides this, the railway bank, which is somewhat raised, forms a kind of ready parapet, behind which the defenders enjoyed some protection. The station, as well as the neighbouring buildings and a square, solid campanile, was filled with riflemen, while the troops of the line massed themselves in front of them. As the troops came up they were brought out here, and took the place of their exhausted comrades. To carry this strong position the fusiliers and chasseurs of the Guard were ordered forward. They broke through, driving the enemy before them, until their course was arrested by the line of strong wooden railings. A few cannon-shot would have easily brought them down, but there was no place whence to bring them to bear, so nothing remained but to tear it down by main force and the axes of the sappers. It was done, and the column entered the village. Here every house had become a castle, held by a desperate garrison, and it required a regular combat to take it. There is no doubt the Austrians fought desperately, even when everything seemed lost; an incredible number of their officers being killed and wounded, the soldiers were left entirely to themselves in these isolated positions, from which there was no retreat. They had been told before that they had to expect no mercy, as it was the habit of the allies to kill all prisoners and wounded; so they fought with this imaginary halter round their necks. The wounded crept into the cellars, and hid themselves where they could, in order not to fall into the hands of the cruel enemy, there to starve and to die. After the battle numbers were found thus concealed, either dead or so exhausted that they were scarcely expected to recover.

"By eight o'clock the mission of General M'Mahon was fulfilled, and Magenta taken. As the attack upon the latter had saved the couple of regiments which attacked at the Ponte Nuovo di Magenta, so the advance of this column, with the powerful reserves which had come up by this time, contributed to make the victory complete, and swell the number of prisoners, which must be between 5000 and 8000, of whom 73 are officers. The number of dead and wounded in the whole affair must approach 10,000, for the French acknowledge themselves to have lost 4000.

"Although the Austrians exerted themselves to their utmost, and almost killed their soldiers with marching, they could only bring up a portion of the 1st (Clam), 3rd (Schwartzberg), 2nd (Lichtenstein), and the 7th (Zobel) corps d'armée. How great this portion was it is impossible to say with certainty; it is estimated, however, that from 70,000 to 80,000 men must have been in the neighbourhood of Magenta. They were commanded by General Clam, whose corps had lately come from Bohemia, but had not entirely arrived; for instance, of the seventy-two guns which ought to have been, not more than eighteen were there. But this was not of much importance, because the ground admitted only of a very limited use of artillery. There was a division of cavalry present, but it never appeared on the foreground. Both Gyulai and Hesse were present, but had nothing to do with the command. The precipitation with which the troops were brought up did not admit of their being properly taken care of, so that, besides the fatigue, they had to endure hunger, which was an additional source of weakness to them. And it was this last circumstance which must have told most, for as regards marching the French and Sardinians have done surely more in the last ten days, and the very corps of General M'Mahon had to make a long march in the scorching sun before arriving on the field of battle.

"That it was a decisive victory there can be not the slightest doubt. The colours of two Austrian regiments were taken, together with three guns. This small number of guns is explained by the circumstance that the Austrians could bring them but little more than their adversaries could into play; and when they did it was done very cautiously, as if they had foreseen accident.

"The best proof of the greatness of the victory has been in the result,—that the Austrians abandoned Milan the same night, leaving 100,000 lire in silver and 3000 stand of arms in the citadel. Their retreat was so precipitate that they did not even take time to destroy the railway or to carry off the matériel, for the next morning the Milanese sent up a train to Magenta, which happens to be the last station towards the Ticino, to fetch the wounded. The mass of their army retreated towards Abbiate Grasso, in the direction of Lodi.

"The Emperor, in consideration of the distinguished part which General M'Mahon had in the battle, has named him Marshal of France and Duc de Magenta. General Regnault de St. Angely, commanding the Guards, has on the same occasion been named Marshal of France. It was he who commanded the whole attack from the bridge of Buffalora, and, under him, Wimpffen the right and D'Alton the left columns towards the village of Buffalora."

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS AT VERCELLI.

Our artist sends us the following note respecting the Illustration on the next page:—"On returning to Vercelli," he says, "I found the town in a state of great excitement, consequent upon the recent successes of the allied arms. This excitement was considerably increased by the arrival of some two hundred Austrian prisoners with their escort. Of course, the crowd pressed eagerly upon them, but there was no display of exultation over these fallen enemies. As for the prisoners themselves, they appeared to submit to their reverses with great *sang-froid*, and, from the expression on many of their faces, seemed glad that they were well out of it. Many of them calmly smoked their pipes, and appeared perfectly indifferent to the sensation they created."

GENERAL FOREY.

GENERAL FOREY, who commanded the French troops at the battle of Montebello, was born in Paris, in the year 1804. His parents were respectable citizens, who came originally from St. Jean-de-Losne, in Burgundy. Having completed his education at the College of Dijon, under the superintendence of his uncle, an engineer of considerable reputation, young Forey commenced his military career as student at the Ecole Militaire of St. Cyr. Here he made the acquaintance of General Beuret, who, it will be remembered, received his death-wound at Montebello, and in company with whom, during their school career, Forey spent his leisure time, studying military science in all its branches. Very shortly after entering the school Forey was appointed tutor to a class of young students and promoted to the rank of corporal, a position which afforded him facilities for acquiring that confidence for command which early made him remarkable. In 1824, after spending two years at St. Cyr, he was gazetted to the rank of Ensign in the 2nd Regiment of the Line, and soon gained the esteem and confidence of his superior officers. He was regarded as the most active and painstaking of his regiment, and young recruits were invariably intrusted to him to be fashioned into soldiers—for as a military instructor he was excelled by none. In 1830 he embarked with his regiment for Algeria, and was present at every engagement during that campaign. At the battles of Staoueli, Sid-kalif, and Dely-Ibrahim, he so greatly distinguished himself that he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Once more in garrison, he devoted his spare moments to the study of topography and the construction of maps and plans. In 1835 he was raised to the rank of Captain, and six months afterwards appointed to the command of a company of chasseurs, with whom he performed such feats of bravery at the first expedition against Constantine that he was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. In 1840 he was appointed Chef de Bataillon, and at the instigation of the Duke of Orleans he received the command of the 6th battalion of Chasseurs, of which Canrobert was at that time Adjutant-Major. In 1841 he was made full Colonel; and in 1848 General, when he received the command of a brigade in the army of Paris, and took an active part against the insurgents. Three years later he was made a General of Division, and for some time held an important office under the Minister of War. During the Crimean expedition he held the command of the army of reserve, and was sent to the Piræus to watch the movements of the Greeks; thence he was summoned to the Crimea, and took part in the siege of Sebastopol. After this he once more returned to Algeria, whence he was summoned by the Emperor to take part in the war in Italy. At the battle of Montebello he performed feats of daring that were the admiration of his soldiers, who at the conclusion of the fight rallied round him to offer their congratulations.

General Forey has seen thirty-six years of active service, has been through fourteen campaigns, and been three times severely wounded. After the battle of Montebello the Emperor, embracing him, thanked him in glowing terms for the brilliant victory which his tact and generalship had gained for the allies.

NAPOLEON III. AND NAPOLEON I.

The following is the address to the French army which the Emperor issued after his entry into Milan:—

Soldiers,—A month ago, confident in efforts of diplomacy, I still hoped for the maintenance of peace, when suddenly the invasion of Piedmont by



GENERAL FOREY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

the Austrian troops called us to arms. We were not ready. Men, horses, matériel, and supplies were wanting; and we had, in order to assist our allies, to pass in small divisions beyond the Alps before an enemy formidable and prepared beforehand. The danger was great; the energy of the nation and your courage supplied all. France has again found her old virtues, and, united in one feeling and for one object, it has shown the power of resources and the strength of her patriotism. It is now only ten days since operations commenced, and the Piedmontese territory has been already cleared of its invaders. The allied army has fought four combats, and gained a decisive victory, which has opened to it the gates of the capital of Lombardy. You have put more than 35,000 Austrians hors de combat, taken seventeen cannon, two colours, and 8000 prisoners; but all is not terminated: you will have more struggles to support and obstacles to overcome. I rely on you. Courage, then, brave soldiers of the army of Italy; your forefathers from above contemplate you with pride.

Given at headquarters, Milan, June 8.

The foregoing is an evident paraphrase of the well-known proclamation addressed by General Bonaparte to the army of Italy. This will be seen by comparing the following extracts from this document with the above address. General Bonaparte said:—

You have, in fifteen days, gained six victories, taken twenty-one standards, fifty cannon, many fortified places, 1500 prisoners, killed or wounded

more than 10,000 men. You are the equals of the conquerors of Holland and the Rhine. Deprived of everything, you have supplied all. You have gained every-thing without cannon, crossed rivers without bridges, made forced marches without shoes, bivouacked without spirits, and often without bread. You have still combats to fight, cities to take, rivers to cross, &c.

And, again:—

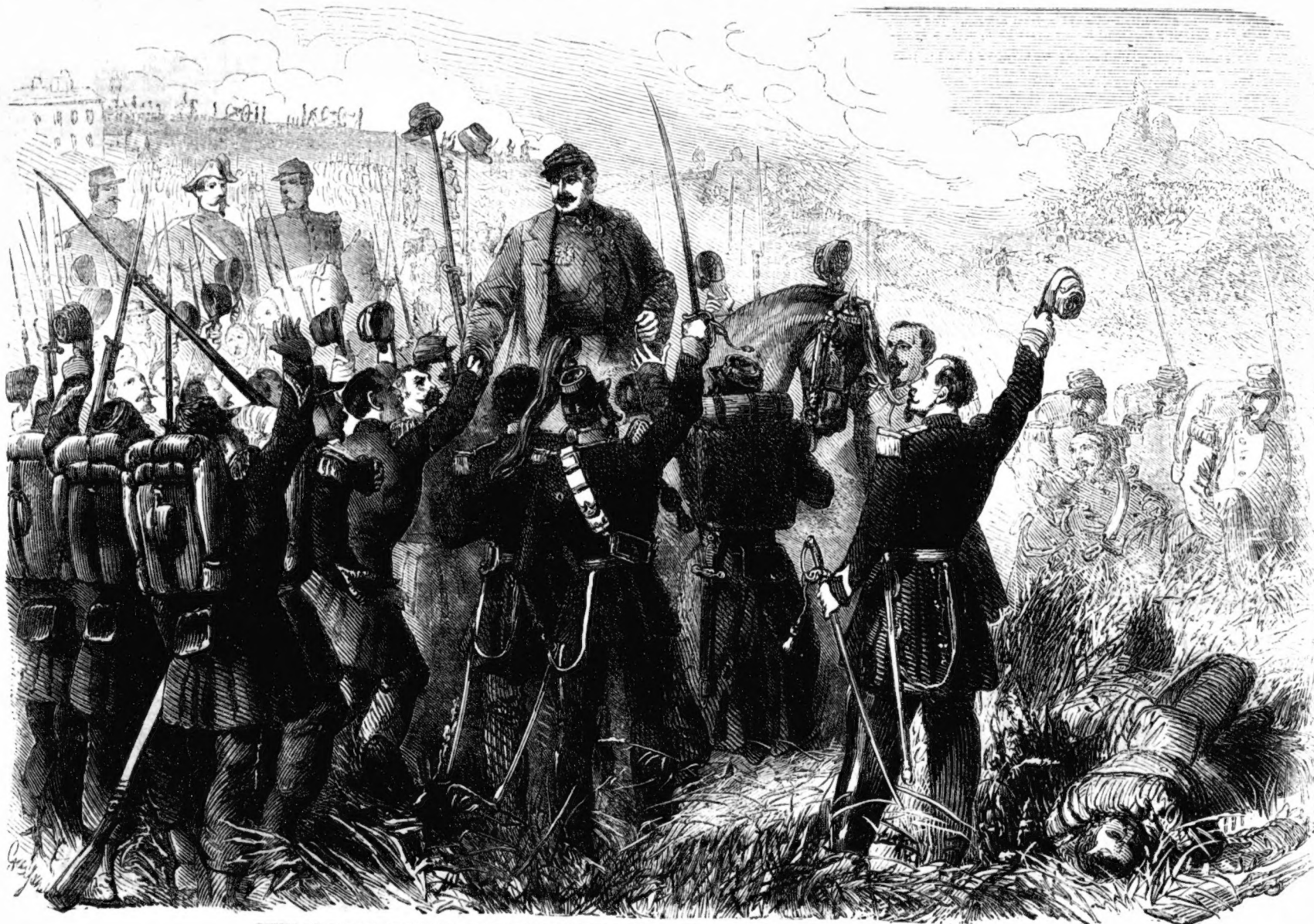
You have rushed down the Alps like a torrent. Piedmont is delivered. Milan is yours. Your flag floats in Lombardy. You have crossed the Po, the Ticino, the Adda—those boasted bulwarks of Italy. You have done much, but does there remain nothing more for you to do?

DEATH OF GENERAL BEURET.

GENERAL BEURET, a gallant soldier, who may be said to have opened the campaign against the Austrians, fell mortally wounded at the head of his soldiers, whom he was leading on to storm the village of Montebello. His school companion and friend General Forey was in his rear when he fell, and at once hurried forward to lead the troops himself. On placing himself at their head he exclaimed, "Soldiers, this is the village of Montebello; our fathers gained a victory here! Be worthy of them. Forward! and the day is ours!" The soldiers, who had been roused to a state of frenzy by the death of their chief, dashed forward with an impetuosity against which the enemy interposed but a feeble resistance. General Beuret commenced his military career at the Ecole Militaire of St. Cyr, on leaving which he was appointed to the 27th Regiment of the Line. He took part in the Spanish campaigns, and was engaged in the Morea, and in 1830 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Three years afterwards he was decorated and made Adjutant-Major. In 1849 he accompanied the French expedition to Rome. From 1852 to 1854 he was with the army in Africa; but it was during the Crimean campaign that he made himself remarkable, and was promoted to the rank of General and appointed to the command of a brigade. He was twice wounded before Sebastopol, and his gallant conduct was twice made the subject of special notice in general orders.

A PUBLIC BANQUET, at which a suitable testimonial is to be presented to Mr. Charles Kean, on the occasion of his retirement from the management of the Princess Theatre, will take place at St. James's Hall on July 20. The committee comprises a number of gentlemen, all of them Etonians, among whom are included some of the most talented statesmen of the day.

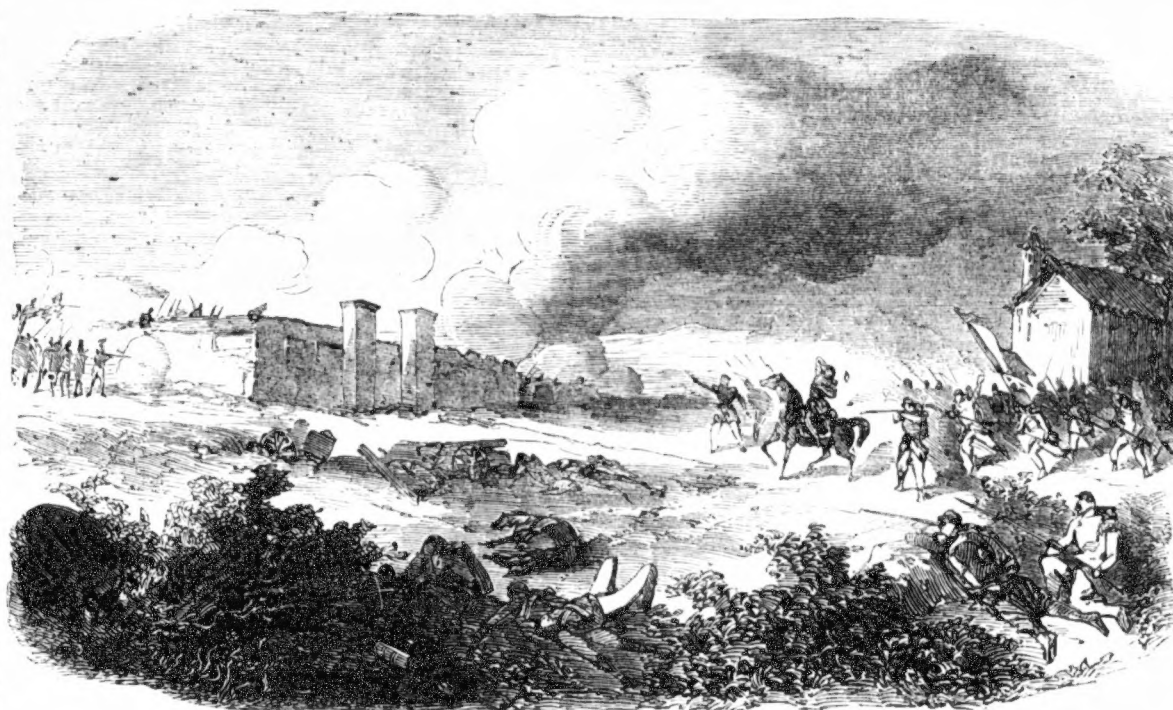
THE THUNDERSTORM ON WHIT-SUNDAY.—The pleasure of the metropolitan holiday-makers on Whit-Sunday was considerably marred by a terrific thunderstorm. It commenced about half-past twelve o'clock, and lasted with more or less violence for about three hours. The rain came down in torrents; and at Bishop's Walk, Fore Street, and High Street, Lambeth, where the ground lies low, a considerable amount of property was destroyed, in consequence of the basements of the houses being inundated by the great flow of water. At Battersea the water overflowed the banks, and at Chelsea considerable damage was done to the waterside property. Between Hungerford and Westminster Bridges a serious accident occurred. A boat containing four boys was caught by the current and capsized, the boys being thrown into the water: fortunately, they all succeeded in making the shore. In the neighbourhood of Sydenham, Norwood, and the Green Lanes at Dulwich, the damage done to the flower-gardens was considerable. At Goose Green a large tree in a meadow was struck by the lightning, a heavy branch being torn off, the electric fluid burying itself in the earth, and scattering in its course showers of gravel and earth. At the back of a house in Beresford Street, Walworth, the electric fluid struck some steel ornaments on the top of a summer-house, and passed through the roof, splitting and scorching the woodwork. At Rotherhithe, as at Lambeth, the lower portions of premises adjoining the river suffered much. At the east end of London the storm, although not felt so violently, was severe. Among the craft down the river, and close to Greenwich, several accidents took place from the overturning of small boats, but no lives were lost.



GENERAL FOREY RECEIVING THE CONGRATULATIONS OF HIS TROOPS AFTER THE VICTORY OF MONTEBELLO.

VOGHERA.

It was to Voghera—only a few miles distant from Montebello—that the French soldiers wounded at the battle were conveyed immediately after the termination of the engagement, and hither, too, the French artillery employed on the occasion returned. It will be remembered that during the time Count Stadion and his corps-d'armée occupied the town the inhabitants had to bear the entire cost of their maintenance, and were, moreover, subjected to a fine of 100,000 francs in addition. They were, of course, only too happy to be rid of their Austrian protectors, who, according to all accounts, appear to have no respect for the rights of private property. The population of Voghera numbers some 11,000, two-thirds of whom are employed in the manufacture of silk and woollen fabrics. The chief streets are wide and regular, and the town boasts of a fine railway station and some handsome public walks. The country around is dotted with numerous elegant little villas, and the place altogether bears a striking similarity to the ordinary fashionable Continental spa. Voghera was one of the towns of Northern Italy in which the printing-press was earliest established; and the works produced at this period are now of the greatest rarity.



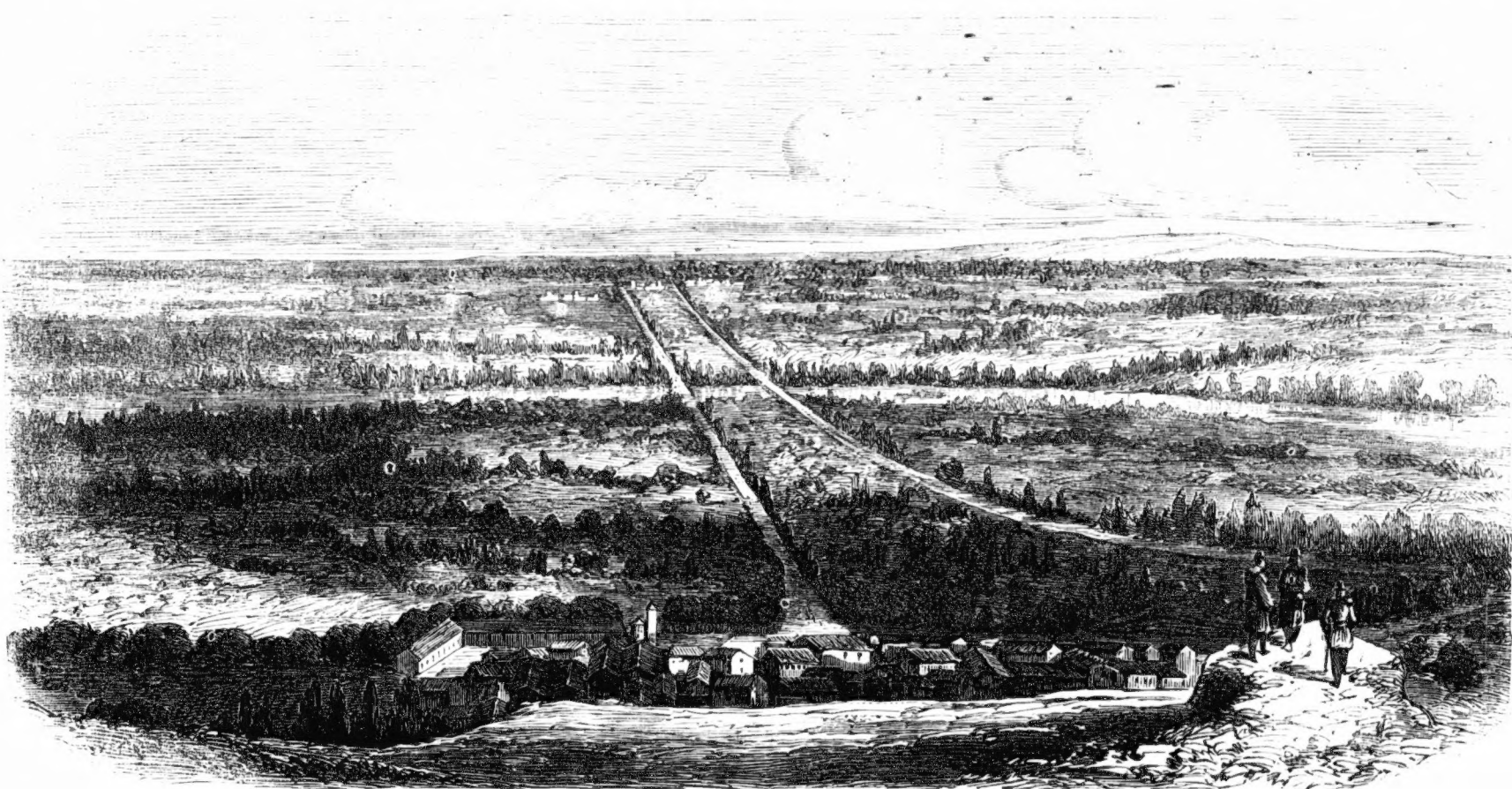
DEATH OF GENERAL BEURET, AT THE ATTACK ON MONTEBELLO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. MOULIN.)

THE PLAIN OF MARENGO.

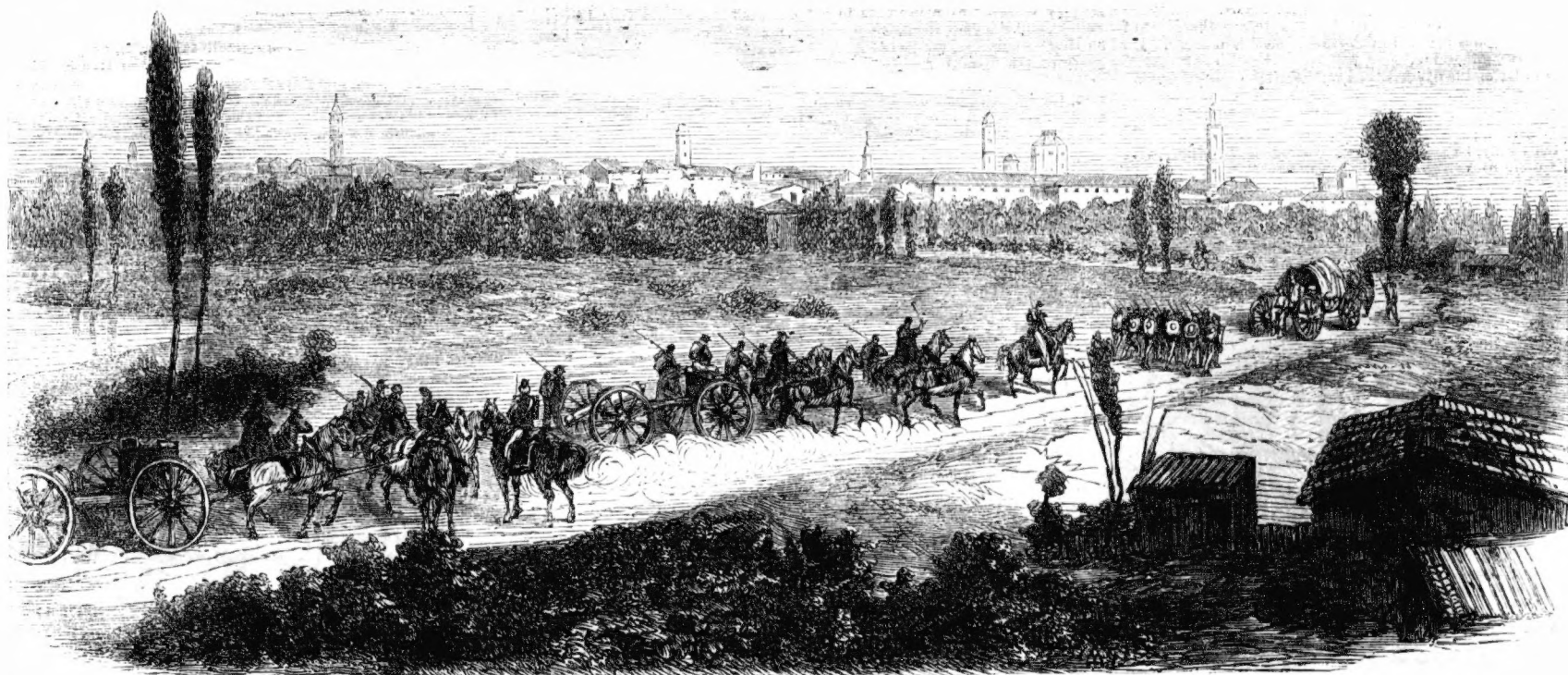
The plain of Marengo, remarkable for its fertility, and memorable for the great battle fought there on the 14th of June, 1800, between 20,000 French and 40,000 Austrians, has escaped being the scene of another great conflict, which at one time appeared imminent. Some years since this plain was purchased by an Italian gentleman, who built a museum here, and, to show his admiration for the deeds of the first Napoleon, raised a monument to his memory. The museum contains an interesting collection of antiquities, together with gleanings from the battle-field and the immediate neighbourhood.

The country around is richly wooded, and the soil so fertile that it yields abundant crops with apparently little cultivation. The fields of wheat, rye, and barley surpass those one is accustomed to see elsewhere, as do the long avenues of mulberry-trees and thickly-planted orchards with the trees all bending beneath the weight of their fruit.

MR. S. C. HALL GAVE HIS LECTURE, entitled "Authors of the Age," being a series of written portraits from personal acquaintance, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday evening last, for the benefit of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton.



THE PLAINS OF MARENGO AS SEEN FROM THE CHATEAU OF TORTONA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY DURAND BRAGER.)



RETURN OF THE FRENCH ARTILLERY TO VOGHERA AFTER THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY DURAND BRAGER.)

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF MELEGNANO.

Whilst the inhabitants of Milan were indulging in popular demonstrations in honour of the allied Sovereigns, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers got scent that the Austrians were intrenching themselves at Melegnano, a large town, and only ten miles from the Lombard capital. General Benedek's corps-d'armée, it seems, had been dispatched to Melegnano in order to cover the retreat of the main body, which after the day of Magenta was compelled to fall back on Pavia.

On evacuating the last-named town the Austrians tried to make their way towards the Adda. It seems that they had already succeeded in reaching the main road of Casal Pusterlenzo, when Benedek was completely routed at Melegnano, with a loss of 1200 prisoners and an immense number of killed and wounded.

In addition to the houses changed into casemates, the loopholed barricades across the streets, and all the crossings bristling with bayonets, the Austrians had taken possession of a vast building used as a prison at the end of the village, towards Lodi, strong enough to form an important refuge, and to require a regular siege like a real citadel. It was on this village, more difficult to take than a faubourg of Paris, filled with insurgents, that the soldiers of Bazaine's division, headed by the Zouaves, made their attack. It was about five in the evening; the horizon was black with cloud, and a thunderstorm, which was soon to burst overhead, already lighted up the plain with vivid flashes. Just beyond a little bridge at the entrance of the village a barricade had been erected. With their proverbial agility, the Zouaves at once surrounded this obstacle, firing their muskets and then rushing forward with the bayonet. The resistance opposed by the Austrians was of the most obstinate character, and whole companies, though completely surrounded, fought to the last man. When the principal streets were occupied by the French, the Zouaves and Foot Chasseurs marched on the large building before alluded to. The immense edifice was surrounded with a moat, like a prison of the middle ages. The Zouaves had to attack the principal entrance, and thread their way through a labyrinth of courts, yards, and passages, totally unknown to them all. Night was coming on, the rain was falling in torrents, but still the fighting did not cease. At last the Austrians gave way on every point, and a retreat commenced, favoured by the thickening darkness. Hurrying across the plain, they were closely followed by the French; whilst the batteries of Forey's division, which were on the left, sent after them shot and grape. Every ball told, so that on the next day the environs of Melegnano presented a dreadful spectacle, the roads and ditches being strewn with dead bodies. The rain converted the watercourses into torrents, which carried away scores of bodies. Many of the Austrians fell into these streams and were drowned; and several of the French soldiers shared the same fate.

THE RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Ever since their defeat at Magenta the Austrians have been in full retreat. Pavia was first evacuated; then Piacenza, Ancona, and Bologna; afterwards Ferrara, Reggio, Brescello, and Pizzighetone. According to the Austrian account, the evacuation of Piacenza was performed in connection with the movements of the army on the 9th and 10th inst. The greater part of the cannon was loaded on board vessels and towed away by steam, and the few which remained were spiked. Besides the forts and blockhouses two arches of the bridge over the Trebbia were blown up. From other sources we hear that in the hurry of their retreat from Piacenza the Austrians abandoned a great number of cannons and magazines full of provisions and ammunition.

After the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna the Cardinal Legate took his departure, leaving to the municipality the government of the town. The municipality thereupon appointed a commission, which immediately proclaimed Victor Emmanuel Dictator.

A deputation from Modena had arrived in Turin. Cremona and Brescia are reported to be free, and Bergamo and Lodi have proclaimed their union with Piedmont. It seems that General Garibaldi occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and then, having learned that 1500 Austrians were coming from Brescia, sent a detachment to meet them, which, though inconsiderable in number, nevertheless beat the enemy.

FURTHER ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

Prior to their evacuation of Pizzighetone, the Austrians burnt the bridge and threw their guns, war material, and ammunition into the water. They also destroyed the bridges over the Adda and other rivers by means of mines. Nevertheless, a portion of the French army passed the River Adda without striking a blow, and numerous Piedmontese troops succeeded in crossing the Adda at Vaprio and Canonica. The head-quarters of the King of Sardinia were at Vimercate della Monza on Monday last.

THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS AT MILAN.

The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia were present at a representation at La Scala on the evening of the 8th, when two flags, the French and Sardinian, were placed over the Royal box. The ovation given to their Majesties by the Milanese who had been able to obtain admission was extraordinary. The performance was composed of ten pieces of music and dancing, and at every fall of the curtain the whole house rose to salute their Majesties. The ladies were in white dresses trimmed with ribbons of the Sardinian colours. The receipts of the night, which were very considerable, were set aside for the relief of the families of the soldiers who have perished in the cause of Italian independence.

The next day the Emperor and the King attended mass in the Cathedral of Milan, during which a "Te Deum" was sung. Their Majesties subsequently traversed the streets on horseback, followed by a numerous staff. The Imperial Guard was drawn up on both sides of the way, and the general enthusiasm was indescribable.

General Garibaldi came to Milan on the 8th to see the King of Sardinia, by whom he was received in the most gracious manner. He left again the following morning.

The annexed order of the day has been published:—

While the allied army still stood upon the defensive, General Garibaldi, at the head of the Chasseurs of the Alps, boldly advanced from the banks of the Dora upon the right flank of the Austrians. With extraordinary rapidity of movement, in a few days he reached Sesto Calende, whence, having driven away the enemy, he penetrated into the Lombard territory, and established his camp at Varese. Assailed there by General Urban, with 3000 infantry, 200 horse, and four guns, he sustained, although himself without artillery, a furious fight, from which he issued victorious. By other successive combats he opened his way towards Como, where he again repulsed the Austrians, and took their stores and baggage.

The order of the day then eulogises the volunteers and their commander, and confers the gold medal of military valour on the latter, and recompenses of the same nature on several of his officers.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Of the eight delegations of Lombardy, five—Milan, Como, La Val-telina, Bergamo, and Lodi—have been liberated in less than a fortnight; the three which remain are Cremona, Brescia, and Mincio.

When the coffin containing the body of General Espinasse was carried on board the steam-frigate which conveyed it from Genoa to France, the deck was crowded with Austrian prisoners. On a sign from their officers they all fell into line, and by their attitude, in the absence of arms, rendered military honours to the mortal remains of their brave adversary.

The *Milan Gazette*, which has now become a Liberal journal, no longer bears the impression of the two-headed eagle at the top of its columns.

French War and Marine Departments have made every arrangement providing for the wounded of the army of Italy. After being in the field of battle, the wounded are, as soon as their state shall be removed to the numerous hospitals established in the towns of Piedmont. When they have gained strength they are sent to Genoa and embarked for France. Two steam-frigates, the *Eldorado*, a steam-corvette, the *Gregorio*, and a steam-torpedo-boat, have been fitted up as hospitals, and are to be employed in going to and fro between Genoa and France.

The name of Marignan again recurs in Italian wars. It was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the Swiss and the Duke of Milan on one side, and the French under Francis I. on the other, and in which more than 20,000 men were slain. The Swiss lost the bravest troops on that terrible day (September 13, 1515), and were forced to retreat, and the battle got the name of "La Bataille des Géants." Ten years later occurred the battle of Pavia, between the French and the Imperialists, in which Francis was defeated and made prisoner. It was on this occasion he wrote the brief despatch to his mother—"Tout est perdu, madame, fors l'honneur." At Marignan, also, the Guelphs and Ghibelines concluded a treaty of peace in 1279.

As Marshal M'Mahon entered Milan, a little girl of five years of age, dressed in white, presented him with a bouquet nearly as big as herself. He raised her up, and placed her standing before him on the saddle. "The child," says a letter, "threw her little arm around the sunburnt head of the conqueror of Magenta, and kissed him repeatedly amidst the loudest cheers I ever heard. The Marshal seemed delighted with the child, and fondled her most tenderly, looking frequently at her pretty features. And so they both entered Milan amidst a shower of bouquets and applause. I saw many persons affected even to tears."

Among the chaplains who have just been appointed to the army of Italy is the Rev. Father Parabère, who distinguished himself in the Crimea. In one action, in which he was by the side of General Canrobert, his horse was killed under him. "That, reverend sir," said the General, "is an accident without remedy; I cannot get you another horse—so *en renvoie*." But Father Parabère thought it his duty to be present in the combat, and seeing a cannon approach he jumped astride it, and was conveyed in that manner into the midst of the action, where he exercised his sacred ministry by assisting the wounded and administering religious consolation to the dying.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF LOMBARDY.

THE fortune of war has conducted me to the capital of Lombardy. Let me tell you why I am here.

When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont, I resolved to sustain the King of Sardinia, my ally. The honour and interests of France made this my duty.

Your enemies, who are my enemies, have endeavoured to diminish the sympathy which exists throughout all Europe for your cause, by trying to persuade the world that I am carrying on this war only for personal ambition, or to aggrandise the territory of France.

If there are men who do not understand their epoch, I am not of the number.

In the enlightened state of public opinion which prevails, men are greater by the moral influence which they exercise than by barren conquests, and this moral influence I seek after with pride in contributing to emancipate one of the most beautiful parts of Europe.

Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with any preconceived plan to dispossess Sovereigns, nor to impose my own will upon you. My army will only occupy itself with two things—to combat your enemies, and to maintain internal order.

It will place no obstacle in the way of a free manifestation of your legitimate wishes. Providence sometimes favours nations, like individuals, in giving them occasion to rise suddenly to greatness; but it is on condition that they have the virtue to profit by it.

Profit, then, by the fortune which is offered you. Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realised, if you show yourselves worthy of it.

Unite, then, for one sole object—the enfranchisement of your country. Seek military organisation. Hasten, all of you, to place yourselves under the flag of King Victor Emmanuel, who has already so nobly shown you the path of honour. Remember that without discipline there is no army; and, animated with the sacred fire of patriotism, be nothing to-day but soldiers. Tomorrow you will be free citizens of a great country.

Done at the Imperial quarters, at Milan, the 8th of June, 1859.

NAPOLÉON.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

A REMARKABLE letter appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday last containing an account of an incipient mutiny among the English troops in India. According to the writer's account, the clause in the India Bill which provides that the civil and military servants of the Company should be transferred to the service of the Crown has given great offence to many of the European regiments. These had enlisted in the Company's service, and the indignity, it would seem, of being turned over to the new Government without having their wishes consulted in any way is understood to be their chief grievance.

It seems that between the 1st and 5th of May events of such a character had occurred at Meerut (ill-omended name) as to induce Lord Clyde to leave Simla in order to repair to the scene of the disorders. The men implicated in the mutinous demonstrations belong to Tomb's famous troop of Bengal Horse Artillery and to the 2nd European Light Cavalry, which are stationed at Meerut with a Royal Field Battery, her Majesty's 75th Regiment, and other troops. On Saturday morning, April 30, a meeting of the men of these corps was held at a small village a mile beyond the artillery parade-ground at Meerut, at which it was proposed that the artillery should take their guns and horses away, and not give them up till their grievances were redressed. They said, "Why should those who joined us from different regiments receive their bounty while it is refused to us? If we are Queen's troops, why give the bounty to one and refuse it to others?"

A review of the F troop Royal Horse Artillery was ordered for Monday morning as a pretence to get out the guns, should they be wanted, and the 75th Regiment would be mustered at the usual hour on Monday morning, the 2nd of May, at five o'clock a.m. (parade time). None of the Bengal Artillery, except Captain Cox's company, and half of Tomb's troop, with a very few non-commissioned officers and men, turned out. The officers went to the men's room, and in about an hour succeeded in prevailing upon the men to fall in on parade. The General and Brigadier then harangued the men of Tomb's troop of Bengal Horse Artillery. After having endeavoured, in the plainest manner and most kindly, to explain to the men their fault, General Bradford called on all who would serve the Queen to step to the front. As one man the old soldiers of the division stepped out; a second's hesitation, and some men of average services followed, but the remainder—about one-third—stood fast; they were disarmed and marched to their barracks. They were ordered to remain in their barracks; but about nine or ten o'clock that night some of them left their lines. They were called in next morning, all being quiet. During Tuesday nothing occurred except the capture of a solitary light cavalry man in the Artillery Barracks, who was made a prisoner immediately, and flogged.

On Thursday all seemed quiet, but the infantry pickets were still posted near the Bengal Artillery guns, and Fraser's troop was in readiness to act. Lord Clyde was expected, and it was believed the worst was over.

THE COST OF THE ARMY.—It appears from a recent return that the total expenditure incurred for the Army and Militia services in the year ending the 31st of March, 1858, was £13,207,615 4s. 2d.; and the total amount voted by Parliament, £13,443,293; leaving an available surplus of £225,619 15s. 10d.

IMMENSE DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.—A trial for breach of promise of marriage has recently taken place at St. Louis, U.S., which is curious from the fact of the unprecedentedly large damages which the jury awarded to the lady to heal the wounds inflicted by the faithlessness of the defendant. The lady is a Miss Elsie Carstang, a native of New York, and the defendant Mr. Henry Shaw, of St. Louis—a gentleman counting sixty-five years, and said to be possessed of a million and a half of dollars. The lady laid the loss of her peace, and her prospects of sharing a portion of the million and a half, at the sum of a hundred thousand dollars (upwards of £20,000), and the jury brought in a verdict in her favour for the entire amount.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 101.

WHAT OF THE DEBATE?—GLADSTONE AND BULWER-LYTTON.

Well, gentle reader, we have to report that it was not to our minds a great debate, unless you judge the means by the end. In the first place, one or two notable speakers were missing. For instance, Gladstone, though present, was mute, and Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton was too ill to be present for more than a few minutes now and then. Mr. Gladstone was there during the whole of the debate excepting when the calls of hunger forced him to leave, but the only part he took in the proceedings was to divide with the Government. There he sat in his old place on the second bench just below the gangway, leaning back, with his face turned upwards and his eyes closed, as if his mind were far away from the scene, roaming in some abstract region of thought, excepting now and then when personalities were bandied, and then he would wake up and fix his eyes upon the speaker with a strange expression of sorrow and anger upon his solemn and thoughtful face. It was expected, of course, that Gladstone would speak, and the question why he did not was a good deal speculated upon. We cannot answer this question satisfactorily; but, after watching and perusing the countenance of the right honourable gentleman closely, and considering his peculiar position and opinions, we have come to the conclusion that there are several reasons why he did not open upon this occasion. Mr. Gladstone, we suspect, is not satisfied with the conduct of either of the belligerent parties. On the grave question of foreign affairs we believe he is dead against the late Government. His sympathies go with the Italians and not with Austria; and though he may not be able to accept the French Emperor as an apostle of liberty, yet would he rather, as there is a war, incline to view even his interference as better than the longer continuance of the miserable state of things in the Italian peninsula; but, on the other hand, he could not join heartily the motley crew which was attempting to overthrow the Government—neither his own feelings nor his duty as member for a Conservative university would allow him to do that; and therefore he was mute. Mr. Gladstone is now a solitary man in the House. At one time he and Graham and Cardwell and Sidney Herbert used to sit together, and were known in the House as the Peelite party; but Cardwell left long ago, Sidney Herbert followed, and now Graham has flitted to the other side, and Gladstone is alone. His is a strangely insular position. He sits in the very centre of the Conservative party, but he is not of it. In politics he is a Liberal far more earnestly, so we take it, than many who are more noisy in their professions; but in church matters he is Conservative; and hence, we apprehend, in no small measure his isolation. Some say that he is fickle and wayward; others, that he is shifty. But he is neither the one nor the other. He is simply troubled with an exceedingly sensitive conscience. What hinders him from rushing over to the Liberals? his political aspirations are all that way. Simply his religious convictions. Why, then, does he not join the Conservatives? Because he does not sympathise with their political views, and so he is alone in the world, as honest thinkers often are. The late Secretary for the Colonies was too ill to speak; he came and went during the debate, but could not stop long. He, however, got down to the division. Again, it was not a great debate, for its tone was not good. There were telling speeches, rapturous cheers, uproarious laughter, and sometimes storms of disapprobation; but there were no great principles enunciated, no appeals to lofty motives; but, on the contrary, bitterness, personality, and petulance pervaded the whole of the discussion, more or less, giving the listeners a notion that the combatants were struggling for place, and not fighting for a political policy. *Hansard* was ransacked for inconsistencies. Electioneering speeches and squibs were plentifully quoted. The *tu quoque* retort flew about in every direction; and, in fact, the House of Commons for the time resembled an arena of gladiators or a political cockpit more than a deliberative assembly. And so we will leave it, and go out into the lobby and describe

THE OUT-DOOR EXCITEMENT.

The old officials of the House always affirm that the highest excitement ever known here was that which prevailed when the Corn-law debate was on; and if you talk to them about modern instances you are invariably met with the answer, "Ah! it is nothing to the Corn-law row. That was excitement!" But the excitement on the last night of the debate just closed seems to have been almost as great as it was at that noted epoch. At all events, it was more intense and fervid than anything that has occurred since. In the language of a policeman with whom we had a chat, "That night was a stunner! I never saw anything like it," said he, "in my time. I thought at one time we must have collected our fellows and swept the people clean out of doors." And we also can bear testimony that it was indeed "a stunner." There was no restraining the people; more than once the lobby was cleared, and the people crammed into the corridor, but somehow or other the lobby soon got filled again. Some were brought in by members, others sidled in whenever the doors were opened, and not a few were brought in by members up the private staircase; whilst many—such as private secretaries, heads of departments or Government officers, secretaries and attachés of embassies, peers, peers' eldest sons, &c., &c.—could not, of course, be forcibly kept out. The men most to be pitied on this occasion were the doorkeepers; and, as it occurs to us that we have said but little in these sketches about the duties of these gentlemen, we will take the opportunity to describe them, and in so doing we shall be able, in an imperfect way, to photograph the scene in the lobby on this memorable night.

THE DOORKEEPERS OF THE HOUSE

are those two officials who sit one on one side and one on the other of the door of the House, each in a cosy-looking chair. If you lounge into the lobby about ten or eleven o'clock on a slow, sluggish night, you would fancy that these functionaries have but little to do, and that their office is almost a sinecure; but it is not so. Their duties are always onerous and their responsibilities great, as we shall proceed to show. Their primary duty is to keep strangers out of the House. It is for this special object that they are placed there. They are janitors of the House of Commons, and are held responsible that no stranger enters that sacred place. Now, there are 654 members, and all these they must know—know at a glance, for there is no time to deliberate, as sometimes members pass by in crowds, and on a busy night rush backwards and forwards like swallows, and generally go by at a quick march; there is, therefore, no time for hesitation or consultation, but at a glance of the eye they must be able to recognise a member. And further, and in addition to the members, there are others that have the entrée. For instance, all peers, peers' eldest sons, ambassadors, all the officers of the two Houses, &c., making altogether, with the members, somewhere about 1000 people; and to know all these men, and to take care that none but they pass the door, is the primary duty of the doorkeepers. But they have other duties besides these. They take official letters and deliver them to the members as they pass; they take charge of despatch-boxes and deliver them to the whips, who take them to their chiefs; and they also take the address cards of strangers who want to see members, and forward the said cards, through members who are going in, to the persons wanted. They have also to answer hundreds and, on a busy night, thousands of questions, some personal, some non-personal, and not a few excessively impertinent, and generally to keep order at the door and in the lobby, and especially to preserve a clear passage into the House for the members. These are their chief duties. There are, however, many more incidental to their office—some laid upon them by rule, and others by courtesy, which, however, we need not detail. No trifling duties these at any time, requiring, as it appears to us, an accuracy of memory, an activity of mind, and an imperturbability of temper which are not common. But it will, perhaps, be said, "Surely no one ever attempts to get into the House; why, we should no more think of making such an attempt than we should venture to enter a theatre without a ticket!" Perhaps not; but it is a fact that many do. Indeed, we have learned, on inquiry, that there is scarcely a night passes but many of these attempts are made. Some are the result of ignorance; but others—and not a few—are deliberately made with malice aforethought, as the indiments call it. We need hardly, however, say success seldom crowns their endeavours.

For all who have habitually attended the lobby know that, however busy the doorkeeper may be—though he may be engaged in talking and have his vision of the door almost impeded by a crowd of members—if a stranger comes up, he is arrested in a moment, and placed back. Sometimes he may succeed in getting just over the door, but a glance at his back is sufficient to raise the suspicion of the doorkeeper, and in a second the hand of the official is upon the shoulder of the intruder, and he is dragged out and given over to the police. To illustrate the duties and annoyances of the doorkeepers of the House of Commons, we will just portray one or two of the

INCIDENTS OF THE LOBBY

at the night when the late debate closed. That night, you know, was, in a policeman's phrase, a "stunner." The lobby was crowded with members and strangers. All the exertions of the police could hardly keep the semblance of order. Nor could the joint labours and watchfulness of police and doorkeepers preserve a free ingress and egress to the House. The people were mad with excitement. And every time a burst of cheering or laughter broke out in the House, and echoed in the lobby, it seemed as if no force would prevent the strangers from rushing forward and taking the door by storm. Well, we were present on that occasion, taking no part in the bustle, and feeling none of the excitement, but quietly observing the scene; and whilst doing so we noticed this little incident. A pompous little gentleman, whose costume denoted that he was a character, entered the lobby. He was arrayed in evening dress, had on a brilliant silk waistcoat, ornamented by a massive watch-chain, and opening far down in the front to disclose a magnificent plaited frill. On the top of his head was a bushy wig, and on the top of the wig, inclining on one side, a very pronounced hat with curled brim and somewhat low crown. Slowly and pompously this gentleman marched to the door, and, extending his card, he thus addressed the janitor in charge:—"Here, take my card to Mr. —, and tell him I want him." "I'll send it in," was the quick reply. "Send him? Take it to him quickly." "I can't take it, but will send it by a member; but it is doubtful whether you will see Mr. — out to-night, for the House is crowded, and Lord John Russell is speaking. But stand back, if you please, as you are stopping the way." "But I want to see Mr. —." "Yes, I know; but I fear you won't see him to-night. But stand back, sir. Stand back!" "What do you mean by that, you jack in office?" "I mean you must stand back, sir; that's what I mean." Here the little man's dander was rising, and he would have got himself into trouble; but fortunately policeman A, who was watching the scene, suddenly made his appearance, and in that quiet way of his bunched the fuming little man right across the lobby and out at the door, and left him in the corridor to consume his own smoke, as the Act directs. This is one incident illustrative of the door—take another. Soon afterwards there was a rush of members into the House. Mr. Roebuck was up, and every one wanted to hear what "Tear'em" would have to say. Well, it occurred to us at the time that it certainly must be possible for a stranger to mingle with this crowd and get in, especially as many of these men were new members, whom a week ago the doorkeepers had never seen. But we were soon undeceived; for whilst the throng was pouring in we suddenly saw the hand of the doorkeeper extended, and a moustached and whiskered young gentleman seized and pushed back to the police. The quick and unerring glance of the doorkeeper had detected in this man a stranger in a moment, though to us it certainly appeared as if it were impossible, in that rushing stream of people, to distinguish any one. We could give more of these incidents, but space is getting valuable, and we have something to say on the

DIVISION.

It was a long speech, that closing harangue of Sir Hugh Cairns; and whilst he was delivering it many an anxious look was cast up to the clock, and many calculations were made as to how much longer his wind would hold out. At last a movement at the door was perceived, then a rush of members into the House, and by these tokens we knew that the Solicitor-General was down and the Speaker up; and soon the doorkeeper's stentorian shout of "Division!" the ringing of bells, and the policemen's cry of "Strangers must withdraw!" told us that, at length, the hour big with the fate of the Government, and many things beside, was come, and in two minutes bang went the door, "Locked!" cried the doorkeeper, and the division began. This operation lasted about twenty-five minutes; and during that wearisome period of course there was intense anxiety amongst the uninitiated to know the result. But only amongst the initiated, for those who were in the secret knew already that the Government was beaten. For two days it had been known that victory to the Opposition was certain if the men could be got up. They were up, and now victory was secured. "But would not the debate perhaps change some of the members' minds?" No, you greenhorn, not a bit of it. We will venture to say that every man voted as Hayter had booked him. One or two might have been absent whom he expected to be present, but all who were there, you may rely upon it, voted as he had marked them. It is not the eloquence inside the House, but the eloquence and exertion made outside, that win these victories. Generalship, sir, and stratagem, not talk. But, see, there is an announcement making through the grating in the door. What is it? "Ayes, 323; noes, 310; majority against the Government, 13." Graciously, what a division! Why, 633 voted, and with the four tellers 637—the largest division ever known by far. Ah, you may go home, my Lord. See you that tall man with the fierce moustache? It is Lord C. He has been anxiously watching here for an hour. The little man who is laughing has cause to laugh. It is the Earl of A. He wants not a place, but his son does, and will probably get it. But now, if you don't want to be knocked down, stand clear. Here they come! Did you ever see such a wild rushing stream of people? But let us be off; it is half-past-two, the day is breaking, and it is time for bed.

LORD PALMERSTON ESCORTED HOME.

Most of the chiefs rushed away in carriages or cabs; but Palmerston walked, as he always does. The crowd, however, which followed him was so great that the police inspector organised a band of his men to see him home. On arriving at Cambridge House the door was already open, the bell having been rung by some officious friend in advance. "Won't you give us something to drink your Lordship's health?" cried several of these ardent supporters. "Drink!" said his Lordship; "why, it's too late. You had better go home to bed, and we'll put up some drinking-fountains for you." And then, with a bow, he entered the house, and the door was slammed.

THE NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE.—THE DIVISION.—Out of the 654 members composing the House on Saturday morning last, when the Ministers were defeated, 638 were present, thus made up:—Voting against the Government, including tellers, 323; in favour of it, including tellers, 312; and the Speaker. Of the absent sixteen, one (Mr. Pagan, Cork) is dead; Mr. Smith, or Mr. Wentworth, Aylesbury, cannot sit, the number polled by each being equal, until a Committee decides. Seven members had each been sworn—viz., the Hon. W. Clive (Conservative), Sir W. Heathcote (Conservative), both of whom are ill; Mr. Laslett (Conservative); Mr. Cobden, in America; Mr. Pollard Urquhart (Liberal); Mr. J. E. Ricardo (Liberal), ill; and Colonel Stuart (Independent Liberal). The other seven absentees were J. Brady, Leitrim (Independent Liberal); J. B. Briscoe, Surrey West (Liberal); J. B. Carter, Weymouth (Liberal); G. F. Heathcote, Lincoln (Liberal); Lord A. Harcourt, Weymouth (Liberal); Mr. J. V. B. Johnstone, Scarborough (Liberal); and W. Smith, Leith (Independent Liberal). Only the following of the English Liberals voted with Government against their party: Mr. Roebuck (Sheffield); Mr. Lindsay (Sunderland); Mr. Crook (Bolton); and Mr. Sheridan (Dudley). The latter gentleman when elected pledged himself not to vote against Lord Derby on a question of confidence, and on that consideration obtained a number of Conservative votes. The members of the Irish Catholic Independent Opposition who voted with the Government on the Reform question in April last, and against Lord John Russell's resolution—namely, Mr. J. Blake, Mr. G. Bowyer, Mr. J. Brady, Mr. M. E. Corbally, Mr. E. M. Devoe, and Mr. J. F. Maguire, with the exception of the third and last named—gave their votes on this occasion also to the Government. Mr. Blake voted for the amendment, and Mr. Brady, as already stated, was absent.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.
HOUSE OF LORDS.
MUSKETRY AND THE MILITIA.

In answer to a question from Lord Aveland, Lord Rosslyn said that no Enfield rifles had been issued to any militia regiments those which had been re-embodied. It was the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to send some of the disembodied militia to Hythe for instruction in musketry, and when they were sufficiently skilled to supply them with Enfield rifles.

The Vexatious Indictments Bill, the Debtor and Creditor Bill, and the Companies Bill were read a second time and committed.

The Law of Property and Trustees' Relief Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. M. GIBSON, who said the House had been told that the dissolution was a necessity, because the Government could not carry their measures. Its object, therefore, was to increase the Conservative element in the House, so as to carry measures of a more Conservative character, and, as far as possible, to extinguish the Liberal party. How, then, could Liberals vote confidence in a party who so acted? After some strictures upon the exercise of Government influence at elections generally, and drawing attention to circumstances connected with the last election for Berwick, which, he thought, called for explanation, he avowed his distrust of the vague professions of the Government on the subject of Reform. He could not vote confidence in them, he said, on that ground, nor upon that of religious equality and freedom of conscience. On the important question of neutrality, he did not charge the Government with a direct desire to support either side in the war now going on; but he was of opinion that it had Austrian sympathies, and the question was whether, in such circumstances, there could be an honest neutrality on their part. He did not charge the Government with not having prevented the war, which had arisen from the necessities of the position, from the unfortunate state in which the Italian subjects of Austria had been left. Believing that he should best promote the cause of Reform by voting for the amendment, he should give it his hearty support.

Mr. LINDSAY said he felt, as an advocate of Reform, that he should best perform his duty to his Liberal constituents by voting against the amendment. The present Government had pledged themselves to a substantial measure of Reform, which he thought more likely to pass by the instrumentality of the party now in power than by that of Lord J. Russell. The Liberal party ought to ask whether the Cabinet they proposed to substitute for the present was likely to be stronger than it; and he dilated upon the conflict between the views of the different sections of the Liberal ranks upon various grave questions of policy.

Mr. S. HERBERT, after an examination of the conduct of the Government with reference to the resolution of Lord John Russell, the dissolution, and the measures they had brought forward in the last Parliament, remarked that, when he was asked to vote confidence in them, he wanted to know what he was to confide in. He preferred not to wait for the fulfilment of their promises on the subject of Reform; it was safer for the country that a Reform Bill should be brought in by Reformers than by a party who had been opposed to Reform. While he condemned the practice of raking up bits of *hansard* in order to find charges of inconsistency against public men, he retorted a few of such charges upon the other side. On the subject of foreign affairs he said he thought Lord Malmesbury had done his best in difficult circumstances, and that he had been treated with great injustice, especially by his friends. Referring to the state of parties, he saw no prospect of any Government that would not be weak in point of supporters. The justification of his vote for the amendment would be that they might have one stronger in point of composition. It was a choice of difficulties, and if he were beaten he should cheerfully acquiesce in the decision.

Mr. BENTINCK opposed the amendment. The House would not be justified, in his opinion, in adopting the amendment until it knew what was to be the policy of the new Cabinet, and whether the principles of Lord Palmerston or those of Mr. Bright were to have the ascendancy.

Mr. DANBY SKYMOOR replied to a charge brought by Mr. S. Fitzgerald against the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston in 1848, which, he contended, had been one of strict neutrality.

Captain VERNON, in reply to Mr. Wilson and Sir James Graham, entered into details regarding the Cunard arrangement, and the alleged undue influence at elections. With respect to the amendment, he characterised it as a desperate attempt on the part of certain gentlemen, who had been cooling their heels, once more to get access to a warm Treasury fire. Who, he asked, were to be their leaders? What was their bond of union? Peace? That was not the vocation of Lord Palmerston. War? That would be against the feeling of Mr. Bright. Lord J. Russell, he admitted, had a bias both ways. Upon the question of Reform no power on earth would induce Lord Palmerston to go the whole length of Mr. Bright, or prevail upon the latter to stop with Lord Palmerston. Here, again, Lord J. Russell had a bias towards both.

Sir G. LEWIS said the Government had appealed to the country for a vote of confidence in themselves as an Administration, and the question put to the constituency did not turn on the Reform Bill; it was that of confidence or no confidence in her Majesty's advisers. The challenge was given and accepted, and the issue fairly before the House was the fate of the Administration. He admitted that the motion was a party move; but all great questions in that House had been decided by party moves. He reviewed the domestic policy of the Government, and especially dwelt upon the financial calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he declared had been falsified.

Sir J. PAKINGTON remarked that the fault of the Government was that their places were wanted by the other side; that was the real question, and those who raised it had a right to do so. He then proceeded to discuss the charges made against the Ministers, asking upon what part of their foreign policy a vote of no confidence could be founded? There could be nothing but the Italian question. Mr. S. Herbert had done justice to Lord Malmesbury, who had been most unfairly treated; and he complained of the flagrant injustice of condemning any Government before the evidence was produced and their case was seen. In speaking of the defences of the country Sir John taunted the other side with their silence as to the state in which the late Government had left the Royal Navy. At the time when Lord Derby's Administration acceded to office the effective strength of the Royal Navy was reduced to twenty-eight effective line-of-battle ships. Now there were forty effective line-of-battle ships, and at the end of the financial year there would be fifty. He enumerated other measures of maritime defence, and asked whether it was for this they were not to be trusted?

Lord J. RUSSELL said the Ministers of the Crown having advised the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament at a critical time, in order to ascertain whether they had or had not the confidence of that House, that was the question now before it; yet Sir J. Pakington had stigmatised those who proposed it as a "faction." He characterised the Government Reform Bill as a measure which would have very much diminished the popular strength in the constituency. In ten years it would have gone very far to repeal the Reform Act, and he rejoiced in having defeated it. In regard to the foreign policy of the Government, he took for granted that they had made sincere efforts to prevent the outbreak of war, and he thought no Government might have been able to preserve peace. In noticing the charge brought by Mr. Whiteside against Lord Palmerston's Italian policy in 1848 Lord John explained the circumstances connected with the proposal that Lombardy should be given up by Austria, and took occasion to condemn in strong terms the transfer of Venice to that Power by the treaty of Campo Formio, which he considered as only second in infamy to the partition of Poland. The whole policy of Austria had been directed to the government of all Italy. Still, Sardinia had not been justified in what she had done, and the question was, what course this country ought to pursue? Everybody was for neutrality; but he had no confidence in the present Government that they would be able to maintain a neutral position. His belief was that they were not disposed to keep up that intimate alliance with France on which our influence with France depended. This country had not that weight in the councils of Europe which it ought to have; and, with the view of giving it its proper weight, he was ready to vote a want of confidence in the present Ministers.

Mr. ROEBUCK said he intended to oppose the amendment. He had to decide what was the best course for himself; to ask, by turning out the present Administration, whom he was to let in, and then to inquire whether those he let in were better than those he turned out. With reference to the question of Reform, he was justified in saying that Lord Palmerston was no Reformer, and he was sure that he and Lord J. Russell would differ on that question, and if they did not differ the House of Lords would resist their bill. The other (the Government) side, he believed, would bring in quite as good a bill as those noble lords, which would be certain of being accepted by the other House. Looking to the welfare of the country, his duty compelled him to support the Government, because he thought it better than any that could be formed on that (the Opposition) side of the House.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, after a satirical analysis of the arguments in support of the amendment, and a reply to charges preferred against certain of the Government measures, defended the dissolution, which had been denounced by Lord Palmerston as unwise and reckless, but which Mr. Bright had declared to have been a wise course. He then passed some severe strictures upon the Carlisle accusations, vindicating Lord Malmesbury

from one of them, and blaming Sir J. Graham for carelessly making a statement so seriously affecting the personal honour of a Minister of the Crown. Upon the subject of the foreign policy of the Government, he gave a distinct denial to statements on the other side, and observed that the condemnation of that policy must be founded upon one of three grounds—either because the war had actually broken out, or because the negotiations had not been conducted with energy and zeal, or because, since the eruption of the war, the Government had acted in a manner to compromise this country. He contended that neither of these grounds was tenable; and, adhering to the doubts expressed of the sincerity of their professions of neutrality, he asked what was the neutrality of Lord Palmerston, who had said at Tiverton that if the Austrians were driven out of the north of Italy every one would rejoice? The Government believed that they had, under circumstances of great disadvantage, conducted the internal affairs of the country not without ability or success; that their foreign policy could alone preserve to it the blessings of peace, render it unassailable or not likely to be assailed, and secure those blessings to other States; and they believed that this policy would be marred and thwarted by the transfer of power at this moment to the hands of the party opposite.

Upon a division the numbers were as follow:—

For the amendment	323
Against it	310

Majority for the amendment ... 13
The motion for the Address, thus amended, was then agreed to.
The House, after some further business, adjourned.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at twelve o'clock, when a very large number of members attended, in the expectation—which was, however, not fulfilled—that some Ministerial statement would be made, consequent upon the vote of the previous day.

The Marquis of Hartington brought up the report on the Address as amended, which was ordered to be presented to her Majesty by such members of the House as were Privy Counsellors.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, a resolution was agreed to that the Queen's Speech should be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE, observing that under existing circumstances no business could be done and no writs issued, moved that the House on rising should adjourn until Friday.

After some conversation, initiated by Sir C. NAPIER, relating to the naval bounty, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve until the day named.

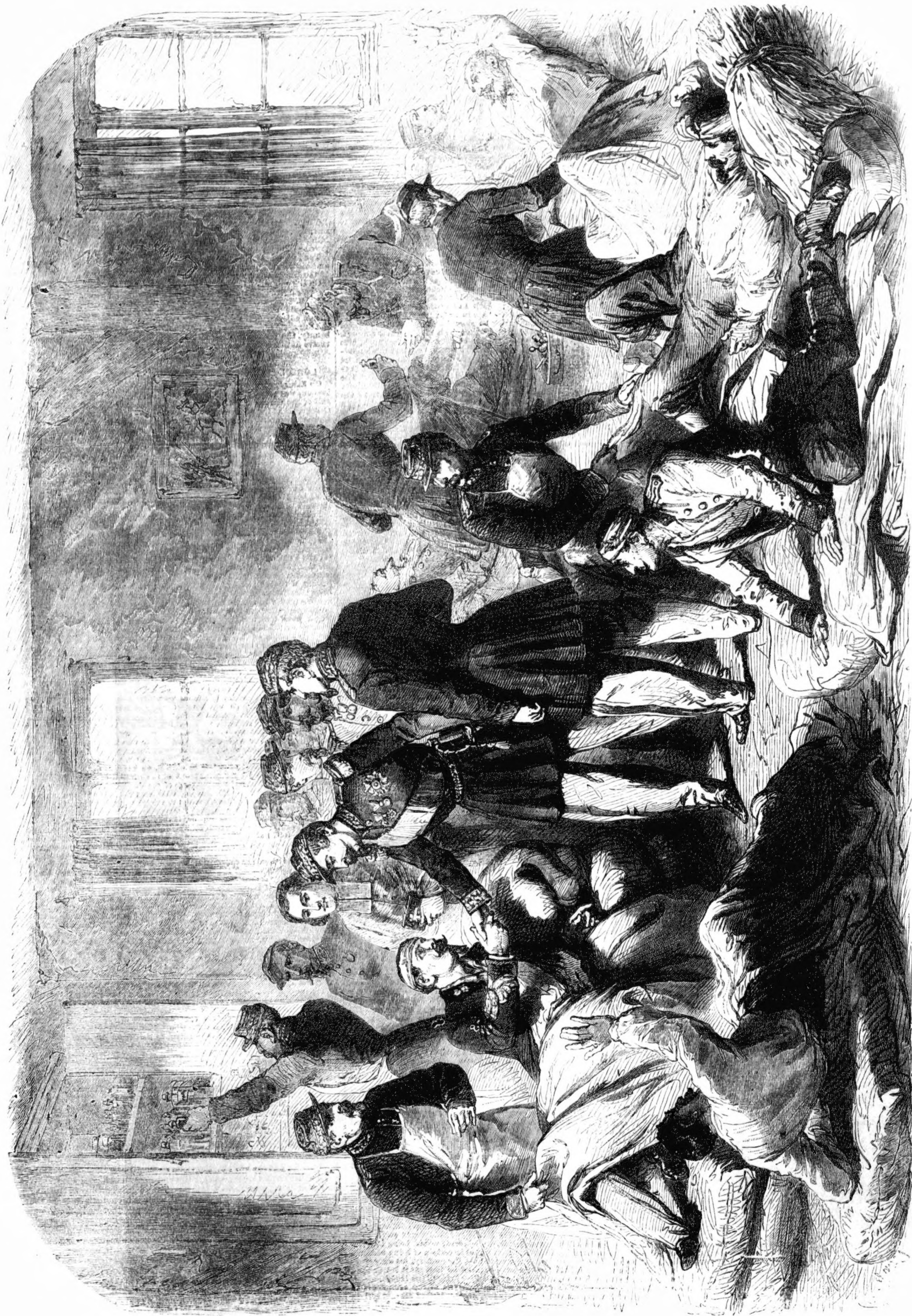
LORD DERBY'S SPEECH AT MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL.

On Saturday last a grand banquet, to which her Majesty's Ministers were invited, was given, in accordance with annual custom, in the magnificent hall of the Merchant Taylors, to the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, who are by statute constituted the visitors of the school connected with the company, and who attended on Saturday with the view to the selection and reward of those who had shown themselves to be the most meritorious of the pupils in the examinations which had just been concluded. The earlier portion of the day was devoted to recitations and to the distribution, by the Rev. Dr. Hesser, the head master, of the prizes which had been gained by the successful candidates. Then came the banquet in the evening, at which about 200 persons sat down to dinner, Mr. W. Nash, the master of the company, presiding. After the customary toasts had been given the chairman proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," coupling with the toast the name of Lord Derby. This was received with repeated bursts of applause.

In the course of the noble Lord's speech in acknowledgment of the toast he made the following observations apropos of the vote of the House of Commons on the preceding evening:—"If at any time in a man's political life such a manifestation of public sympathy as the present be welcome—if it be encouraging to the young aspirant to political honours—if it be grateful and a cordial to those who in the midst of labour to-day and night in the thankless duties of public life—yet there is no time at which such a manifestation can be hailed with more satisfaction than when a Minister, having, to the best of his abilities, discharged his duties to his country, finds himself compelled by circumstances to resign the great trust which his Sovereign has committed to his hands. It is said that no man ought, properly speaking, to be considered happy until the day of his death; and happy indeed is the Minister who in the hour of his political decline receives from such an assembly as this testimony such as that which you have just given of their favourable opinion of his public conduct. In thanking you for your great kindness this only will I say for my colleagues and myself, that having accepted office under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, and at a time of no ordinary anxiety, we have laboured sedulously and diligently—each in the discharge of the duties of his separate department—to perform honestly and faithfully the services which we owed to the Sovereign who had placed power in our hands, and to the country which enabled us to carry on the public business. We have, I trust, acted in no manner which would be injurious to the domestic happiness, to the tranquillity, or to the general welfare of this great and important community. And with respect to the foreign interests of the country, I will venture to say that we have diligently and successfully laboured in so raising her moral, as well as physical, power as that it may be applied with advantage in the hour of need, according as the exigency of the case may demand. If we have not succeeded in preventing other countries from entering into mad and causeless hostilities, we have, at least, not failed in our endeavours to keep England out of the turmoil of war. We have hitherto preserved to her the blessings of peace. We have protected her from all entangling and embarrassing alliances; and we are now enabled to hand over the reins of Government to our successors, whoever they may be, with the country in a position, I hope, prepared for war, if unfortunately they should be driven into it; or, if they should determine as long as possible to maintain peace, in a position in which they can with advantage make use—as I am sure every English Minister must be anxious to do—of those means, both moral and physical, which we have been carefully engaged in collecting and strengthening. I for one do not in the slightest degree complain of the course which has been pursued by those who on general grounds do not think we are entitled to their confidence and support. I regret unfeignedly that that should have been the decision of a small majority of the House of Commons; but, that verdict having been pronounced, I am not the man to refuse to bow to it with submission and respect, while I am at the same time not conscious to myself that we have done anything to deserve it. The verdict is one which renders it impossible for me satisfactorily to conduct the business of the country, for I need not say that, if not possessed of the confidence of the House of Commons, no Minister, however good may be his will—however greater than mine may be his ability—can conduct the affairs of the country with satisfaction to himself, his Sovereign, or the people. I have, consequently, been compelled to resign this day into the hands of her Majesty the trust with which she has honoured me; and I can only say that in resigning that trust I most earnestly and anxiously hope, for the advantage of the public service, that no lengthened period may elapse before arrangements are made for the formation of another Administration. A period of uncertainty—a period when there is no Government—is one which at this moment is fraught with extreme danger to the country. However I may differ in political opinion from those who may succeed me in office, I think I may venture to state on my own behalf, as well as on behalf of the great Conservative party, that there will be no factious course taken which may prove embarrassing either in the formation of a new Government or in the subsequent proceedings of our political rivals; and that, so long as they continue to walk in the light of the Constitution, and exhibit a due regard for, and interest in, the honour and the happiness of the nation, not from their own supporters will they receive a more cordial assistance than from the opponents whom they have succeeded in displacing, but whose sanction and aid will be given as before to any measures the object of which is the maintenance of the prosperity and welfare of England."

THE FRENCH EMPEROR VISITING THE WOUNDED.

WHILE the battle of Montebello was raging, the Emperor was at Alexandria, but the news of the victory reached him the same evening, and he hastened to congratulate General Forey and his valiant troops. On reaching Voghera the Emperor met the French artillery returning from the field, followed by a convoy of wounded, on their way to the military hospitals which had been hastily prepared for their reception, and to which the Emperor at once hastened. The Emperor was deeply moved at the harrowing scenes the various hospitals and ambulances presented. The wounded men were lying, some on mattresses and some on straw, in every stage of agony, their clothes muddy, torn, and stained with blood. Priests were offering consolation to the dying, and surgeons were busily dressing wounds and amputating shattered limbs from the bodies of men who looked calm and collected, notwithstanding the intensity of their sufferings. Most of the wounds had been caused by musketry and grape from the field guns. The Emperor remained a long time among the poor fellows, giving directions for their comfort, and distributing rewards to those who had made themselves remarkable in the fight.



THE INTERIOR OF THE FRENCH VISITING THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. MOULIN.



EARLY LOVERS. - (FROM A PICTURE BY F. SMALLFIELD, IN THE PORTLAND GALLERY EXHIBITION.)

EARLY LOVERS.

In our notice of the "National Institution," familiarly known as the Portland Gallery, we called attention to the marked improvement shown in the pictures exhibited as compared with those of former years. Most of the works sent to the National Institution are the productions of young men—that is to say, they have yet, for the most part, to gain their artistic position, and are young in the sense that, at the bar, a promising junior counsel of forty-five is considered juvenile; but there are now some few of the regular contributors to the Portland Gallery who are fast attaining to maturity of talent, and whose great merit is becoming generally recognisable. Foremost among these is Mr. F. Smallfield, who has sent to the present exhibition "The Queen for a Day," a girl decorated for a fête, and whose face wears a certain expression of melancholy, intended, we presume, to indicate her regret at the brevity of her reign; and a charming group entitled "Early Lovers," and suggested by Hood's lines—

It was not in the winter
Our loving lot was cast;
It was the time of roses—
We pluck'd them as we pass'd.

The picture (of which we this week publish an engraving) is remarkable for the delicacy and truthfulness with which the light and atmosphere of the soft twilight are rendered—

Soft hour which melts the heart and wakes the wish—

no less than for the drawing of the figures of the young lovers, who are seated on a stile and gazing into one another's eyes with looks of the deepest affection. It is necessary they should separate; but whether the youth is about to leave the girl and is being detained by her, or whether it is the girl who must go and who is being held back by the youth, is not very evident until we examine the picture closely. In fine, the necessity of parting and the unwillingness to part are rendered very expressively, and the whole picture is full of interest.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859.

PRUSSIA AND THE WAR.

THE most important event of the week has undoubtedly been Prussia's "mobilisation" of a part of her army, accompanied by an official announcement that "further steps" are meditated. It is one step more towards that extension of the area of the war which we have all along feared, and which, in our opinion, nothing but the most vigorous measures on the part of the neutral Governments will be able to prevent.

If Prussia was arming to assist Austria in maintaining her Italian provinces she would meet little sympathy from Englishmen. In this country it is perfectly understood that a Power so resolute in maintaining its own way of looking at things as Austria ought to be able to take care of herself, and has no right to the assistance of Powers not in any way bound to aid that portion of her influence. We have, indeed, nothing to gain from French successes, but, so long as they are earned with the sympathy and in the cause of Italians, we do not grudge them. Nor are we so directly exposed to French assault as Prussia, though we are taking care in naval matters to be safe where we are exposed. But Prussia is in a very different position. Whatever Austria's faults, her brain and heart are German. Her ruin would leave Prussia and, *a fortiori*, the minor German States in a very reduced place in the European system. Some sympathy with her Prussia must have, and cannot play the neutral Power so calmly as ourselves. *Proximus ardet*. What damages one German Power threatens all. If one German Power is being weakened, all the more need for others to be strong; and yet this need not involve a breach of neutrality in the Italian matter.

The truth seems to be that Prussia—however desirous to maintain neutrality—is beginning to fear for herself, and for the whole Rhine. There has been a rumour that the French Emperor is coming back to organise his Rhine army, which may not be true, but which is a reflection of that fever that the war has already created in France. In mere words the Germans are not such fools as to believe. History tells them that when France is looking out for glory, Germany is always in danger; and facts show them that, while France is armed as she is, the danger may come any day. Why postpone preparations which, if made now, at least do no harm, but the neglect of which may ruin the country? This is Prussia's feeling; and it becomes us to view it indulgently, even those of us (among which we don't pretend to rank) who have unbounded faith in the French Emperor's faith and moderation.

Great Britain, naturally enough, is not so sensitive about French proceedings as some other countries. Whenever she has encountered France she has come off with honour, and, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, with some great historic triumph. She has defeated France in all ages of the world, and every quarter of the globe; and owes less to French influence than most countries in her civilisation. But the Germans, having been duped into disunion by France in the last war, were invaded and plundered by her. They have other memories to look back upon than we, who drummed the French armies out of the Peninsula, and swept her flag from the sea. We must excuse the Prussians a little haste; it is better to be a little too forward than to run the chance of Zouaves in Berlin.

Possibly the French Emperor is more moderate and self-denying than conquerors have been usually. Possibly his word is more reliable than it was nine years ago. Very well. In

that case Prussia will bear the extra expense of the "mobilisation" cheerfully, no doubt, and return to a peace footing when the Emperor has done so. No harm will have happened; for Germany only wants not to be attacked, and has a perfect right to be ready for it in advance. But perhaps, on the other hand, the "understanding" with Russia on France's part has emboldened the last Power to carry its thoughts as far beyond the Rhine as it has already carried its army beyond the Ticino. In that case Prussia cannot be ready a day too early—for it will be an affair of life and death.

And, in that case, let us observe, Britain will have to reconsider with some decision her neutrality principle. At present she is rigidly neutral, for at present it is an Italian war. France is helping the Italians, a people to whom the English wish well, as they wish well to all nations struggling for freedom and self-government. But the moment the Emperor extends his plans—opens new fields—points to fresh conquests—England's sympathies are free; and, in a struggle between Prussia and France, those sympathies—Teutonic, Protestant, constitutional, and orderly—will be upon the Prussian side.

SAVINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN HELD A DRAWING ROOM on Saturday last at St. James's Palace. On Tuesday afternoon the Court left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle; and on Thursday her Majesty was present, according to custom, at Ascot Races.

AN AUTUMN SESSION, it is currently reported, will be held, and the trial of election petitions be deferred until November.

THE YORK FAIRFAXS OF MR. LAYARD, who was defeated at the recent election for that city, propose presenting that gentleman with an appropriate testimonial.

FOUR PAGES have been added to the National Portrait Gallery: "Abraham Co. ey," "An Selden," "Lord Howe," and "the Duke of Ormond."

IT IS SAID THAT THE EXTENSIVE DEER FOREST OF GLENTANNER, on Decide, and the Castle of Aboyne, have been taken for the Prince of Wales.

THE CEREMONIAL OF THE CONSECRATION OF DR. J. C. CAMPBELL to the see of Bangor, Dr. P. C. CLAUGHTON to the see of St. Helena, and Dr. E. W. TUFFINELL to the see of Brisbane, took place in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday last.

THE DUCHESS OF BRABANT gave birth to a Prince on Sunday afternoon at Lieken.

THE IRISH MILITIA IS TO BE CALLED OUT on the 15th of July next, for the annual training of twenty-one days, preparatory to its permanent embodiment.

THE QUEEN has made the Earl of Derby an extra Knight of the Garter. Her Majesty has also marked her sense of the services rendered by the Earl of Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington by conferring upon them the Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

A GREEK STEAM COMPANY has bought a portion of the Austrian Lloyd's oats.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE CONTEMPLATED STATUE TO JOHN HUNTER already exceed £1000.

A MEETING IS TO BE HELD of the members of the Hon. Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, on the 22nd of June, 1859, in the hall of the Middle Temple, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a volunteer rifle corps.

THE VICARAGE OF ST. PANCRAZ is ABOUT TO BECOME VACANT, by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Dale. It is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON inspected the Victoria Rifle Corps on Wednesday afternoon at Kilburn, and expressed himself highly gratified at the smart and soldier-like manner in which the various evolutions were performed.

MR. JACOB BELL, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, died at his house in London on the evening of Sunday last, aged forty-nine years. Mr. Bell was a munificent patron of British art, and a liberal supporter of many literary, scientific, and charitable institutions in London.

THE SECOND SHOW this season of the Royal Botanical Society took place on Wednesday last, when the fineness of the weather induced a large number of persons to visit the gardens. Among those present were the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and other members of the aristocracy.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE opened on Saturday last, under the management of Mr. J. R. MARQUES, with an entertainment consisting of English opera and Spanish ballet.

IN EXCAVATING FOR A NEW BUILDING adjacent to the Coal Exchange another Roman bath has been discovered in good preservation, similar to that which was found under the Coal Exchange.

A NEW LIFE-BOAT AND TRANSPORTING-CARRIAGE have been forwarded to Exmouth station by the Royal National Life-boat Institution, the entire expense of which has been defrayed by Lady Rolle.

SOME BATHS AND WASHHOUSES which have been erected at Stockton, by the Corporation of that town, were formally inaugurated on Thursday week. The total cost of the building will be somewhat under £3000.

MR. J. P. GRANT has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and it is said that Mr. Beadon will succeed Mr. Grant in the Legislative Council.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY are about to submerge a cable from Weybourne, on the Norfolk coast, to Toning, on the shores of Denmark. The cable will be 388 miles in length.

THE INHABITANTS OF OTTAWA (Canada) are determined to have a picture of their city engraved and framed as a present to her Majesty, in testimony of their gratitude for her selection of Ottawa as the seat of Government.

AT A COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL held on Friday week in Guildhall, the freedom of the City, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, was voted to Lord Elgin, in testimony of the high sense entertained of the important services rendered by him in Canada, China, and in Japan.

THE PUBLIC HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION OF THE GENTLEMEN CADETS of her Majesty's Indian forces took place on Saturday last at the Military College at Addiscombe, in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly. The day's proceedings terminated with a parade of the cadets.

MR. COBURN WILL SAIL FROM QUEBEC, by the Indian screw-steamer, this day, and will therefore probably arrive in England about the last day of the present month.

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES CASE, which terminated the other day in a decision adverse to the Catholic defendants, is to be carried to the Exchequer Chamber.

HER MAJESTY is said to have forwarded an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking his Holiness for his present of a beautiful mosaic table. It is added that the Pope was much gratified with the friendly sentiments expressed by her Majesty.

ON THE RESIGNATION OF LORD CHELMSFORD there will be five ex-Chancellors, namely, Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, St. Leonards, Cranworth, and Chelmsford, each drawing £5000 per annum. Singularly enough, there are the same number of Irish ex-Chancellors living, namely, Lord St. Leonards, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, and the Right Hon. Joseph Napier.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO THE DEAN OF CHICHESTER (which consists of three thousand guineas to the Dean, and one thousand guineas to Mrs. Hook) is to be presented to the Dean at the Townhall, Leeds, on the Feast of St. Peter.

WINDERMERE LAKE is at the present time lower for water than it has been for thirty years, being six feet three inches lower than the highest flood during that time.

F. R. MAGNUS, Esq., a yachtsman, has presented the handsome donation of £100 to the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

AT the time of going to press the following were the only appointments that were believed to have taken place:—Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Campbell, Lord Chancellor; Sir G. C. Lewis, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty; Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War; Sir R. Bethell, Attorney-General; Mr. Cobden, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Milner Gibson, President of the Poor-law Board.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE whipping on both sides for the late division was splendid. There are 654 members of Parliament. From these you must deduct two—one for Aylesbury, where there was a double return, and consequently neither member can vote until a Parliamentary Committee shall have scrutinised the poll; and one for Cork, where there is a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Fagan, thus reducing the number to 652; and of these, 638, including the Speaker, were present, leaving only fourteen absentees. There is not on record such a large division as this. The largest ever known was that in 1841 on Sir Robert Peel's motion of a want of confidence in Lord Melbourne's Government, when there were 628 members present. Of the fourteen absentees on the late occasion six were paired—viz., Liberals: Col. Stuart (Cardiff), John Lewis Ricardo (Stoke-upon-Trent), Pollard-Urquhart (Westmeath), against Conservatives: Sir W. Heathcote (University of Oxford), Loftus Tottenham (New Ross), Windsor Clive (Shropshire). The members unpaired were Brady (Leitrim), Briscoe (West Surrey), Gilbert Heathcote (Rutland), Laslett (Worcester), Miller (Leith), Sir John Johnstone (Scarborough), Lord A. Hervey (Bury St. Edmunds). These gentlemen are all Liberals. So the Government got up or paired every man on their side; and the Liberals all but eight. Fine whipping this. The English Liberal members who voted with Government were Cobbet of Oldham, Crook of Bolton, Gurney of King's Lynn, Roebuck of Sheffield, and Sheridan of Dudley. Of the Irish Liberals who voted for the Government I need say nothing, as Irish Liberals can never be considered more than "reputed" Liberals. I may, however, notice that, after all the talk about the Irish Roman Catholics, they voted twenty-two for the amendment against eight for the Address. There were only two Conservatives who voted against the Government—Mr. Harcourt (Oxon) and Mr. Pritchard (Bridgnorth)—and both these are designated Liberal Conservatives.

The difficulties in the way of forming an Administration are enormous. Take, for instance, the appointment to the Woolsack. It was always understood that if Palmerston became Premier again Sir Alexander Cockburn would be Lord Chancellor. Some go so far as to say that Lord Palmerston gave him a promise. At all events, it is well known that the noble Lord always considered that he was under great obligations to Mr. Justice Cockburn; and it is characteristic of Lord Palmerston that he never forgets his friends. Sir Richard Bethell is by far the better man, and Lord Palmerston is under great obligations to him also; for, with the exception of the noble Lord himself, he was the only man in the last Liberal Government who could cope with his enemies. In fact, it was mainly on his "broad, Atlantean shoulders" that the Government was sustained. Vice-Chancellor Page Wood is Lord John's favourite. But in the present awkward state of affairs he is out of the question, and Lord Campbell, it seems, is to sit upon the Woolsack.

Then, again, this is to be a "broad-bottomed" Ministry. This was the tacit compact entered into at Willis's Rooms. But what does the phrase mean? It could only mean there that Radicals were to be admitted. But where are the men? There are but three—Bright, Cobden, and Milner Gibson—who can be can thought of for the higher offices. Now, Bright won't run in harness; Cobden is abroad, and it is very doubtful whether he would accept office if he were at home; and, as to Milner Gibson, he has been tried at the Board of Trade, of which he was Vice-President from July 1846 to April 1848, and certainly did not achieve a brilliant reputation. Besides, what are you to do with the old men who will be supplanted by the "broad-bottom" scheme? Some of them are able men; all have experience; and it will be very awkward to have them galling the Government on the flank, which will be the case if they are left out.

The Duke of Somerset has been mentioned as First Lord of the Admiralty. He was in the House of Commons for many years as Lord Seymour, and is an able man, and a hard worker. But there is this difficulty. He is in the Lords, and it is felt that the First Lord of the Admiralty ought to be in the Commons. I write, as you may conceive, under great difficulties, for probably the Administration will be completed before you go to press: but what I have written may serve to show what obstacles Lord Palmerston has to contend with. It is the old story which was told of the noted caricature which appeared many years ago, "There are more pigs than teats." But though we are all in the dark while I write as to the final composition of the Ministry, I will venture to prophesy that, however sagaciously the Government may be constituted, it cannot last long. With that compact body of 310 Conservatives in the front, and such a lot of crotchety people around it, it is impossible to conceive that it will be stable, even though it should be "broad-bottomed."

It is rumoured that Lord John is to be opposed in the City; but this is all fudge. The Registration Society, which once opposed him, and even the Ballot Society, have pronounced for him. It is a marvel to me how this icy-cold gentleman, who never panders to any party, seldom speaks to his best supporters, but always surrounds himself with an impenetrable *châle de frise* of etiquette, always manages to break down opposition, and to keep a larger number of followers than any man living. It is so in the House, and so it is outside. He seems to have the power of attracting by repulsion.

The announcement that a number of noblemen and gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of organising a public banquet to Mr. Charles Kean, at which he is to be presented with a suitable testimonial, is a noteworthy fact, not merely because aristocratic names are to be found on the list—for there are many of the "raffish" portion of the aristocracy (a class which always has existed and always will exist) who would lend the sanction of their names to any manager who would grant them admission behind the scenes of his theatre—but, independently of the well-known fact that the behind-the-curtain arrangements have been conducted in the strictest manner, and that, except to authors and actors, the stage door was perfectly impenetrable, the gentlemen whose names are announced on the committee are of untainted reputation, and are of the highest status, not only politically but socially. Mr. Kean's position has long been allowed him, but he has had to live down more opposition, and that in one quarter of a powerful nature, than any other man in his profession. It was his misfortune in the early days of his managerial career to quarrel with the late Mr. Jerrold, the warmest friend and the bitterest foe that man could have. Justly or unjustly imagining himself aggrieved, Mr. Jerrold brought to bear his bitterest ridicule and most scathing sarcasm on the manager of the Princess's, and, the cue being given them, the comic gentlemen engaged on the periodical in which these invectives appeared followed, of course at an immeasurable distance, the example of their great leader. These attacks continued for several years, but during all the time Mr. Kean's popularity and reputation were steadily increasing, and he was establishing his name, despite not only the wrath of his enemies, but, what is generally much more fatal, the injudicious though well-meant kindness of his friends. He has many claims upon our admiration, but the greatest is this—that throughout his long career he has never allowed the slightest stain to rest upon his private life; his lavish liberality has been paid for by his own money; and in their domestic relations the conduct of his wife and himself has tended to elevate that profession which is a standing mark for the sneer of the fool and the malignity of the bigot, and which the lives and actions of too many of its own members combine to degrade.

Forty-six inquests have been held in the University of Oxford during the last thirty years, out of which no less than thirty were boat accidents. Perhaps this statement from the Coroner, at an inquest held this week on the body of a gentleman, aged twenty, drowned by the upsetting of his canoe on the Cherwell, will have the effect of arousing the old ladies who represent authority in the University towards taking some steps for the prevention of such accidents. It is of no use having the secretary of the Humane Society down from town, and learning that he is satisfied with the arrangements of the life-buoys, &c. But one thing is needed, and that is a direct and stringent prohibition from the authorities to all over whom they have control, preventing them from going on the water at all, no matter whether in frail canoes and

Open as day to melting charity.

Literature.

Mr. Ruskin insists, sculpture founded on love of nature, a statement of the existence of Gothic architecture, as long as that is. The art, in so far as it is worthy, "is an art of vital practical perpetual renewal; and whosoever pleads for it as an ancient manual thing, and tries to teach it as an ecclesiastical tradition or a technical science, knows nothing of its essence—less than nothing of its life." And besides the clinging to nature, there must be *des gu*, in the work, rejection and arrangement, choice and rejection; the artist of both gatherer and receiver being limited, and the object of his art being to make what he offers helpful and precious. And

In the appendix, under the title "Subtlety of Hand," Mr. Ruskin more than justifies, by the plainest illustrations (already published in the "Literary Gazette"), an assertion of his, that a great artist's

THE HOR DUTY.—The hor duty for the year 1853 is to be paid in four instalments. One is to be paid forthwith, and the others on the following dates:—August 16, 1859; November 16, 1859; February 16, 1860. Or a joint note of hand may be given for the payment of the first moiety in November next, with interest at 4 per cent, bearing date from the 16th of May.



AUSTRIAN PRISONERS BROUGHT INTO VERCELLI—(FROM A SKETCH BY F. VIZETELLY.)



AUSTRIAN TROOPS PASSING THROUGH MILAN.



ARRIVAL OF THE CAR CONTAINING THE REMAINS OF GENERAL PICTON AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

AUSTRIAN EVACUATION OF MILAN.

AFTER the battle of Magenta numerous Austrian troops entered Milan by the Porta Vercellina, bivouacked in the Piazza Castello, and, after brief repose, provisions being supplied, they went out through the Tosa gate by the Triviglio Railroad, and through the Roman gate on the post road to Melegnano. The passage was continued and incessant. In the brief interval the guns of the citadel and of the forts of Porta Tosa had been spiked. All the baggage easy of transportation was placed on carts, but the citadel, at nine o'clock, when the people entered it in confusion with flying parties of Austrians, offered copious spoils of arms, military effects, and implements, flour and rice, and even chests of coined money were discovered ready for the pay of the garrison. Part of this was plundered; part was saved by honest citizens, and delivered up to the municipality.

"Up to 11 a.m., in the interior of the city and towards the Tosa

and Roman gates, the Austrian battalions and artillery filed through the streets, already adorned with tricoloured flags, amidst the shouts of the exulting populace, which gave them a clamorous dismissal. Towards midday some acts of violence of the people, who began to assemble and arm, occurred near the barriers at the various points of departure of the troops, and not a few isolated soldiers were disarmed and made prisoners, and many carts were captured. The soldiers were all treated with the greatest humanity. All the public offices, those of the Lieutenant-Governor, of the Director of Police, &c., had been emptied and abandoned at daybreak. The Austrian chiefs and subordinates left with the troops; the others escaped or concealed themselves. The first decree of the municipality was for the formation of a guard for public security; but a few hours later the head-quarters of the National Guard was established in the Palazzo Marino. Towards evening it was constituted and had received a

primary organisation. During the day not the slightest disorder or attack on persons or property had occurred, and all night numerous patrols traversed the city in every direction."

THE EXILES OF SIBERIA.—The Emperor of Russia, with the view for encouraging colonisation on the Amoor, has decided that exiles in Eastern Siberia who may be disposed to seek for work on the Amoor may obtain leave of absence for three years, provided they have conducted themselves well, and provided also the rent and taxes they owe as colonists be paid in advance for all the time of their absence, either by themselves or the persons employing them. The Emperor has further ordered that if an exile shall desire to establish himself permanently on the Amoor he may be authorised to do so.

A DOCUMENT HAS APPEARED IN THE MADRID "GAZETTE," according to which the Infante Don Sebastian, brother of Don Carlos, solemnly recognises the Queen of Spain.



DEPOSITING THE REMAINS OF GENERAL PICTON IN THE VAULT AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTATION OF PAUPER LUNATICS FROM FRANCE. Mr. Charles Pearson, City Solicitor, attended before Aldermen Mr. and Sir Henry Muggelidge, in Petty Sessions, to obtain the making a number of pauper lunatics chargeable on the City under the following extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Pearson stated before them to ask the Court to make an order on the City for a number of pauper lunatics who had become chargeable on the City of London Union through the conduct of the French authorities of the cases he had investigated, and found he could not refer to there were others that required investigation and explanation to the French Government. Some time ago the French authorities had sent to this country no less than six pauper lunatics, landed there, and then turned them adrift. As they could not be sent back to the streets, they were taken before the Lord Mayor, who sent them to the City of London Workhouse, the authorities of which, not to find out their settlement, claimed to place them on the City being no county-rate in London. Mr. Bowring, clerk to the Court, the poor of the City of London Union, had ascertained that these were English people who had gone to France very young, and had become lunatic there. One of them had been in France as long as thirty years and it was very hard that, after having had all the benefit of labour for that lengthened period, France should now send them here to be chargeable on the county funds of this country. If the thought it desirable, he would apply to the French authorities about them. There were many foreign lunatics in our workhouse, but in particular who had been attached to the Austrian Embassy, and was a young man he was likely to be chargeable to the parish in a few years. Mr. Pearson wished to know whether he had applied to the Berch for applying to the Austrian and French authorities, and could be done with these poor creatures? Alderman Copeland said decidedly. The orders were then made.

At Mr. Benedict's morning concert, which took place last Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms, four of the pieces from Meyerbeer's "Pardon de Ploërmel" (shortly to be produced at the Royal Italian Opera, with Graziana, Gardoni, and Madame Miolan-Carvalho in the principal parts) were introduced. The soprano solo, "Ombre légère," an exquisitely delicate melody, sung by Madame Lemmens Sherrington with much brilliancy, was particularly admired. The duet for the two men (given to Reichardt and Jules Lefort) was also found very effective; but of course the pieces lost immensely by the absence of the necessary orchestra. "The Hunters' Song," which requires an accompaniment of six horns, was sung to the sonorous squeaking of a concertina. Another air for the baritone (of which we forget the name) was sung to perfection by M. Stockhausen (of the Paris Opéra Comique). Several compositions by Mr. Benedict were given; and that accomplished musician conducted several part-songs executed by the Vocal Association (among others the celebrated "Ave Maria" from Mendelssohn's "Loreley"), and performed a duet with Leopold de Meyer, the great fantastic pianist, and another with Giulio Regondi, the concertina-player. Leopold de Meyer's solo was astonishing, and at the same time thoroughly graceful. The young ladies of the Vocal Association were in ecstasies with the "Nocturne" and the "Mermaid," which of course encouraged the amiable Viennese to fresh exertions. M. Wieniawski played Ernst's fantasia on airs from Bellini's "Pirate" very admirably. Madame Novello sung in her best style a charming melody by old Sebastian Bach; and Mdlle. Artot, a Belgian young lady of great natural talent and considerable artistic acquirements, gave a scena from the "Pro-

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MARGATE AND HERNE BAY via THAMES
HAYEN.—On and after Saturday, June 11th, until further notice, Special Express Train from Fenchurch Street Station, at 10.30 a.m. daily (Sundays excepted). Fares (Boat and Rail included), First Class, 5s. 6d.; Second Class, 4s. 6d.; Children, 2s. 6d.
Fenchurch Street Station, June 7th, 1859.

MARGATE AND RAMSGATE.—Cheap
Sunday Excursions via Thames Haven, commencing Sunday, June 12th.—Special Express Train from Fenchurch Street Station at 9.7 a.m., returning for Ramsgate at 3.30 p.m. from Margate at 4.30 p.m. Fares, there and back—First Class, 5s. 6d.; Second Class, 4s. 6d.; Boat and Rail included.
Fenchurch Street Station, June 7th, 1859.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—The
Last Concert of the Season will take place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, June 27, on which occasion a selection from the works of all the great masters will be given. For full particulars see Programme. Principal performers, Miss Arabella Goddard, Herr Joachim, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA EVER-NIGHT
at 8. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at 3. Stalls can be taken from a Point at the New Chinese Box Office daily, from 11 to 5.30. Area, 2d. Gallery, 1s.
* Price 6d. or 1s. "To China and Back," by ALBERT SMITH. Forwarded from the Egyptian Hall for 7 or 13 Stamps.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian Hall,
Piccadilly, OPEN DAILY, from 10 till 6, evening, from half-past 7 till 10—admission, 1s.—contains a series of large Historical Pictures, by L. W. DESANGES, illustrating the deeds which won the Victoria Cross.

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